CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,212—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
22-0	12-8		22-0	12-8
35-	18-	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	25-0	14-0
35-8	18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafit	35-8	18-12
39-8	19-1		39-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rarest as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
R.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
R.L. MALWA	2970	600	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th "
				Saturday.
R.L. PEKIN	3308	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3 38	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
R.L. GANGES	4285	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
R.L. PESHAWUR	3927	900	W. A. Wheler	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
R.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
R.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd "

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
				1890.
PESHAWUR	3927	900	W. A. Wheler	28th Aug.
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th August, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcic	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
25th August, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,115 tons, at 11 a. m., on 31st AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 27th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,360 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 29th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th August, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	30th Aug.

THE above steamer has been built to the highest Class and is specially adapted to the East Indian trade. All her staterooms being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess and all the conveniences for an Indian passage are supplied.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR Chartered s. s. "PEVERIL" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, August 21st, 1890. Agents.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th August, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S
PLEASANT COD LIVER OIL.
(REGISTERED.)

THIS agreeable Oil is prepared from selected livers of the finest Norwegian Cod Fish, and is made pleasant and palatable to the taste by a special process which in no way affects its medicinal value. It is far superior to any Emulsion, as it contains no gummy extraneous matters which increase the bulk, and frequently disturb the digestive organs. This Oil will be found most suitable for delicate persons and children who have difficulty in taking the ordinary Cod Liver Oil.

Price, per bottle Rs. 1-4 and 2.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K." care of this paper.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	... ...	...£500,000
,,	Subscribed and paid up	...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta	MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay	,, KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realisation of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
2.—In *Pregnancy*, where there is Constipation and Sickness.
3.—For habitual *Constipation*, and its consequent disorders.
4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
7.—For *Biliousness*, disorders of the *Stomach*, and the *Digestive* organs.
8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD. (MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON—1890 REQUIREMENTS.
HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS
SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs.	a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9	8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25	0
"THE LANSDOWNE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Superior Double Texture on Tweed, Stylish Shape, SEWN SEAMS, Stormproof, a most reliable article, All sizes, from	30	0
"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from	33	0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	34	0
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury; London.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

IMPORTANT.
RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER & CO.,
ELBERFELD.
NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—**SULPHONAL-BAYER.**
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR ODOFORM.
In 1oz. Original Bottles only.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

IN ANTICIPATION OF TRANSFER.

Apply to E. J. MOORE, Nagpur.

1. Dark bay Arab horse, Nawab, height 14. bought in Abdul Rahman's Stables, age 7½, goes well in harness, veterinary's certificate received at time of purchase, horse has never been sick or sorry. sold at a less price paid in Bombay, Price Rs. 400
2. Battlesdew Car, by Morgan and Co. Long Acre in perfect order, with hood and fittings complete. Cost £50 ..... Price Rs. 400
3. Set of English-harness, cost £7 10s. ..... Price Rs. 50
   The lot ..... Price Rs. 500
4. Iron grey Arab, Amir, age 8, height 14, bought in Abdul Rahman Stables, veterinary's certificate received at time of purchase has not been sick since, good prices, good goes, good looking, no vice, partly trained for harness, cost Rs. 400 ..... Price Rs. 300
5. Boat wood pier table cost, Rs. 35 ..... Price Rs. 25
6. Bombay Art Schools side board, inlaid wood, mirror at back, top shelf very handsome, Price Rs. 120
7. Circular teak dining table 5ft. dia. with extra leaf making table, 7½ ft. by 5ft. ..... Price Rs. 25

The above are prices in Nagpur.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner goes to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following loss :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lenark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S REST

OPPOSITE "ALEXANDRA" HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

SAILOR'S TEA AND MUSICAL EVENING TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

TEA, 7 P.M. MUSIC, 8 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. BASS SOLO....." Out on the deep" A. F. Harrington.
2. SOPRANO SOLO " " Mrs. Carroll.
3. BARITONE SOLO....."Powder Monkey"Herbert Harrington.
4. TRIO ....."A little Farm" ..Brothers Harrington.
5. DUETT.....Concertina and Piano "Scotch air" .....Mr. Carroll and Mrs. Price.
6. TENOR SOLO .." Close to the Toreshold with Concertina obligato" ....Horace Harrington.
7. QUARTETT .." Oh Thou that hearest prayer"..Mrs. Price Mrs. Carroll and Horace and Brothers Harrington.

ADMISSION—8 annas each, in aid of Funds of the "REST."

CHUBB'S

NEW PATENT SAFES, WRITING, DESPATCH, DEED, CASH AND KEY BOXES OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S

DETECTOR PADLOCKS, TILL PRESS, CHEST, CASH BOX, AND RIM DEED LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, the 27th instant, a portion of the FIERE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODI BUNDER, will be CLOSED TO TRAFFIC during such time as the Taboot Procession is passing.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd August, 1890

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1890, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid, on and after THURSDAY, the 4th September next, to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant, to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,

The Manock jee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1890.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1890.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39 to 42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of sections I. and IV. of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in 10 years and will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly with or without coupons as purchaser may prefer.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application. Purchasers to have the option of paying the whole sum tendered on 15th September next, or they may pay in instalments as follows:—

15th September 1890..... 25 per cent.
30th " " ..... 25 "
15th October " ..... 25 "
30th " " ..... 23 "

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the latest date above named.

Tenders will be received by the secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, 26th August 1890, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these DEBENTURES shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of state for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1890.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the dates advertised.

I require the amount in _____ Debenture of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Rs. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay red.....	18 0	20 0
Pressburgher red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay White	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to

WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instrument's Act of 1881.

MINTON TILES.

IT has come to our knowledge that paving Tiles of an inferior make are being offered by some dealers as "MINTON TILES," and we hereby beg to announce to Architects, Engineers, and the Public in General that no other maker than ourselves is empowered or entitled in any way to use the name of Minton or Mintons in the manufacture or sale of these Tiles. They bear our name on the revers- side, and are sold by Messrs. WARDEN and Co., our Bombay Agents.

MINTON HOLLINS & Co.,
Stoke-upon-Trent, August, 1890.

ESTATE OF SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS MANISTY DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested TO SEND in their CLAIMS or PAY the amounts owing by them, as the case may be to us as Attorneys to Mr. ALFRED VANSITTART FRERE, the administrator in Bombay, to the above estate, at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, within one month from this day after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England havin regard only to claims of which notice has been recieved.—Dated this 25th day of August 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON.
Attorneys to the Administator.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 20 per share, has been declared and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, to shareholders on the Register on the 25th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8 Forbes Street, and to shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. David Sassoon and Company of that City, at their office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER will be prepared to receive PRIVATE OFFERS for 25 LAKHS of RUPEES being the 5th instalment, of the Tansa Loan.

Particulars can be obtained on personal application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 25th August 1890.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS, GUNNIES AND TWINE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HOOPS, GUNNIES and TWINE at any or all the Company's Factories at AMRAOTI, AKOLA, AHMADNUGGER and BIJAPORE during the ensuing Cotton Season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, up to 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
p. pro. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents, the Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

Bombay, 26th August, 1890.

NOTICES.

THACKER & Co., Limited.

IN consequence of improved Exchange CASH PRICES FOR BOOKS will for the present be at the rate of TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING, and additional discounts will be given on purchases of Rs. 100 and upwards for cash.

Liberal Discounts for Cash will be allowed upon goods other than Books pending the issue of Revised Price List.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Don Tod, 3rd Row, Khoja Mohollis, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1890, at 11 a.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited accounts upto 30th June 1890.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August to 9th September, 1890

By Order of the Directors.

MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 10 lots of ASHES now lying in the Locomotive Works yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's office, Parel, 18th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to announce that we have SOLD all the RIGHTS, INTEREST, and GOOD WILL of the Bombay business to R. LANGNER, on the first of August, 1890, and will not hold ourselves responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by him from THIS DATE.

MAX MINCK.
MARY MINCK.

NOTICE.

I AM not RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred before the 1st of August, 1890, by MAX MINCK of Bombay and Lahore.

R. LANGNER.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved securities.

STATE, Municipal, and other PUBLIC LOANS negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum felt long by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general reader who are found of the noble language.

Price Rs. 2 Cloth Cover and Paper Rs. 1-8.

Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculian work itself.

It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.

To be had from the following Agency offices:—

1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co, Akekwada, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,00

The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.,

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS (except MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690	0 0
" 1885.....	£985,155	0 0
" 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..... } £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS .. £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884.....	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,593 15 1	1889.....	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Turn-pin .....from Rs.	6
Do do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... "	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ....from "	6
Do do. Dr. Menist's ..... "	15
SILVER FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Riding Hooks ..... "	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... "	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ..... "	24
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's ..... "	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ..... "	20
Do. do do. Gold Springs ..... "	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... "	25
GOLD FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from "	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... "	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ..... "	35
Do. do. Dr. Menist's..... "	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs .....from "	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... "	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ..... "	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's..... "	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.	
Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ..... from Rs.	3
Silv Framed do. do. ..... from "	18
Gold Framed do. do. ..... from "	35
STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.	
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from "	6
Silver do. do. do. ... from "	25
Gold do. do. do. ... from "	60
JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.	
Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed..... from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. ..... from "	30
Gold do. do. ..... from "	75
LORGNONS.	
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles .... Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts... "	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable..... "	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Rs. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ..... 4 for Rs.	1 0
" Wirebound, very fine .....each Re. 1 and "	1 8
" Chains, Silver or Aluminium .....each "	3 0
" " Gold .....each from "	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited
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Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 912½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,200	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,250	Nil.	220
Bellasy	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	565
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	600	1,680	1,680	55	890
East India	957	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	...	...	177½
French	150	3,500	6,500	150	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	200	500	all	50	530
Hoogli Press	450	450	500	30	450
Press Co.,Ld.	750	100	all	...	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	5	200
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	pr ct.	80
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Motiusil Co	2,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	162½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	175
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	800	500	800	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	800	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,500	1,500	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	200	...	480
Surat	--	1,000		60	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	105xd
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	135	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,325
De New Issue	500	375	625	33½	835
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	800
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	700
Geyer & Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	353
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	Rs. 5	65xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	No Dvd	1,550
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	905
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	530xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	515xd
ramjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	95
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	820
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	300
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	910
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
ewras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	595
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	161xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,190
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Moraji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
riental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Saolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	620
Swadesh Mills	3,000	600	600	Nil.	199
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	600
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Rupee Mills	600	1,000	1,000	5	990
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		630

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 19th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,89,030	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,90,381	Dec.
Other Deposits	3,85,749	Inc.
Post Bills	1,14,022	"
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,54,613	Inc.
Loans	4,70,634	"
Account of Credits	91,340	"
Mercantile Bills	6,18,808	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	15,07,274	Inc.
Do. at Branches	1,88,360	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football Association, Y. M. C. A. First Eleven *vs.* Next Fifteen, Cooperage Ground, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sutlej (s), from Shanghai ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Landaura (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Melpomene sailed yesterday for Hongkong.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE EARRING.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee, residing at Gunbow Street, reports that his wife lost from her pocket a gold earring, set with three large pearls, valued at Rs. 250, on Saturday last.

A CHURCH CLOSED AT DONGRI.—The Church of our Lady of Bethlehem, Dongri, in Salsette, has been closed by the parishioners. The Bishop of Damaun proceeded thither on Sunday but the result has not yet been made known.

THEFT FROM A SHIP.—Between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. on Saturday last some person entered the forecastle of the s. s. Nubia, lying in the Prince's Dock, while the crew were engaged at work, and opened the boxes of the serang, tindal, and two firemen which were in the forecastle by means of false keys, and stole currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 138-8, from the boxes.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Emaumoodin Mithakhan before Mr. Richardson, with committing murder by causing the death of Hajee Hafim, a cookshop-keeper, at Falkland Road, on the 24th instant. The case was postponed for hearing to the 1st proximo to enable the police to instruct the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution. The accused was remanded to jail.

CAN THE WORLD GET ON WITHOUT APOLLINARIS WATER.—"Polly" is such a universal favourite in the best-regulated houses that it is not surprising to find Mr. Justice Kekewich, in some recent Chancery proceedings, inquiring with solemn jocosity of the learned Q.C. "How is the world to get on without Apollinaris, Mr. Aston ?" It is also not surprising that the mere thought of such a catastrophe compelled the Q.C. to admit that "he did not know," "Nor do I."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

FIRE AT DHARAVIE.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, in a cadjan shed, occupied by five families. Some bullocks and labour-carts were also housed in the same shed, with a large quantity of hay ; all of which with the exception of the bullocks was destroyed by the fire. The Mahim manual engine was soon on the spot, but it was already too late to render any assistance. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of an unprotected kerosine lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 357.

THE EXCESSIVE USE OF GANJA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, at the morgue, respecting the death of Koobee Javair, aged 20 years. Deceased was a servant to a sweetmeat seller, on the Falkland Road, and was addicted to the use of ganja. On Sunday he was found lying dead on a bench, at the Malabar Hill Reservoir. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's surgeon, was of opinion that the cause of death was due to the excessive use of ganja, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE THEFT OF A TRICYCLE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Mothising Dariasing before Mr. Richardson with stealing a Coventry tricycle, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Mr. Sorabjee Limjee, from his residence at Nepean Sea Road, on the 17th instant. The accused was arrested while offering the tricycle for sale to Gunny Cassum, a dealer in old furniture and second-hand goods at his shop, in Nagdevy Street, for a sum of Rs. 50. Cassum declined to purchase the article, and informed the police about it. Accused was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DAIVADNIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—An annual general meeting of the Daivadnia Circulating Library was held, on the 24th instant, to receive the report of the working of the said Library for last year, and to appoint a new committee of direction for the ensuing year. The annual report indicated a satisfactory general progress, and was duly adopted by the meeting. Some of the zealous members addressed the meeting with a view of advancing new suggestions, as well as those directly bearing upon the questions included in the Report. The same having been duly considered and decided upon, the meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, the secretary and the committee of direction for the past year.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

301-90—E Wilkin—Purshotum Lulloo and another vs. C A Turner and others—In person.

305-90—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs Ramchundra Wittoba—Conroy and B.

307-90—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs Ramchundra Wittoba—Conroy and B.

320-90—Wadia and G—Munchoobhai Balgowandas vs Hajee Essa Hajee Essak.

327-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Jetha Raja and others vs Ramchunder Wittoba—Conroy and B.

335-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Mahomed Hajee Cassum and another vs Hajee Oosman Chotani—Thakurdas, D and C.

346-90—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee—Payne, G and S.

398-90—Ardesir, H and D—Jairamdas Khoosaldas vs Marwari Hursukhdas Mungalji—E Wilkin.

424-90—Craigie, L and O—Nurrotumdas Venarsy vs F Y Smith and another—Little, S, F and N.

434-90—Ardesir, H and D—Pallonji Shapurji Mistry vs Bapooji Hormusji Mody.

436-90—Little, S F and N—Dewkavahoo vs Lilladhur Shamji and others—Jefferson, B D and K, and T and D.

441-90—Thakurdas, D and C—M Heller and another vs. Valjibhoy Poonja and others—Payne, G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

244-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Ramchundra Hemraj vs Ramchundra Vinayek and others—Jefferson, B D and K, and Chalk, W and S.

243-90—Wadia and G—Shamlal Narondas and others vs Vussonji Heerji—Tyabji and D.

129-90—Crawford, B B and B—Seskurn Sameermul and others vs Dewraj Thakersey and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—H C and B, T and D, and P and R.

213-90—In person, A pauper, Moosa Ibrahim *alias* Sulleman *vs.* Esmail Heossain—In person.

235-90—Chitnis, M and M—Javerbai vs Kublibai and another—Jefferson, B D and K, and Little, S F and N.

303-90—A F Turner—Loomba Rama and others *vs.* Purbhoodas Goverdhundas.

189-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Bapty Brothers vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford, B B and B.

A CURIOUS feature in the transmission of money over India is brought to notice by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in his last annual report. The bulk of silver bullion imported into India is for obvious reasons landed in Bombay, and presented to the mint there for coinage. When any of this money is wanted in Calcutta it is sent over in Bombay notes at the trifling cost of registration through the post, and can then be sold in Calcutta at another trifle of discount of, say, half an anna per cent, and paid into the Treasury at par for Government dues, such as the purchase of opium. In this way the Banks move their money across India at Government expense. The amount of Bombay notes cashed at the Calcutta Currency Office during the year 1889-90 was more than two crores, as against 32 lakhs of Calcutta notes cashed at Bombay, and of course Government had to move money over to meet the difference. Another reason this against the contention that Government should undertake to cash all notes at any office : the risk can be now grasped by the most opinionated.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Purer mild, and emol lient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

CRICKET.

ISLAM C. C. *VS.* THE SECOND YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A MATCH was played on Saturday on the Cooperage between the Islam C. C. and the Second Eleven of the Y. M. C. A. C. C., resulting in a win for the former by 41 runs. The captain of the Islam, having won the toss elected to bat, scoring 79 runs, chiefly due to Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, who contributed 37 runs by free cricket. The Y. M. C. A. Eleven, going in, were disposed of for only 38 runs, thanks to the excellent bowling of Mr. Ali N. Tyebjee, who took 7 wickets at a loss of only 14 runs, the only one getting into double figures being Mr. W. Shelton, 10. Subjoined is the full score :—

ISLAM.

Hadi b Mackson	0
Ali b Mackson	10
Madrasi c Shelton b Mackson	3
Kahtau b Mackson	4
Ibrahim b Kelly	37
Yacoob l-b-w b White	4
Lukmani c Little b Kelly	8
Shuffi c Plunkett b Kelly	0
Ismail b Mackson	4
Ahmedi b Kelly	0
Mahomedally not out	2
Extras	7
Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mackson	18	4	34	5
Kelly	9	5	12	4
White	9	1	26	1

Y. M. C. A.

G Kelly b A N Tyebji	2
W Shelton b A N Tyebji	10
J Sharp c Mahomdy b A N Tyebji	0
A Little b A N Tyebji	1
E Walter c and b A N Tyebji	2
J White b K S Ali	1
Hawkins c Hadi b K S Ali	6
Mackson b A N Tyebji	0
Brierly c and b A N Tyebji	5
Plunkett not out	6
O'Brien b K S Ali	1
Extras	4
Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A N Tyebji	11	3	14	7
K S Ali	11	0	20	3

O. A. C. C. *VS.* E. M. S. C. C.

The representative elevens of the above clubs met on Sunday on the Esplanade, in a friendly contest at cricket, which, as will be seen from the scores, resulted in a tie. The game was a hotly contested one. The following are the scores :—

O. A. C. C.

J I D'Cruz (captain) b Khusroo	2
A Taborda b Khusroo	2
A Fernandez b Khusroo	5
E D'Silva c Bhagoo b Khusroo	0
J Bastiado b Khusroo	1
P Rozario not out	4
G D'Souza b Bhagoo	2
A D'Silva c Bhagoo b Khusroo	9
C Netto c Bhagoo b Khusroo	0
C Johannes b Bhagoo	1
J D'Costa b Khusroo	0
Extra	1
Total	33

E. M. S. C. C.

Bhagoo (captain) c E D'Silva b Taborda	11
D Postmaster b E D'Silva	0
Khusroo b E D'Silva	7
Merchant b E D'Silva	1
Choonilal b Taborda	2
Dalal b E D'Silva	3
G A Merchant b Taborda	1
A Postman b E D'Silva	5
Joshi b E D'Silva	0
Khanjee, not out	0
Muadam b E D'Silva	0
Extras	3
Total	33

THE YOUNG HINDU C. C. *VS.* THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE C. C.

A cricket match was played between these two clubs on Saturday last, on the Cooperage, which resulted in a win for the former by 45 runs on the first innings. The captain of the A. G. O. C. Club, having won the toss, elected to bat, and scored only 31 runs, of which Mr. Dorabji scored 20 not out. The Y. H. C. Club then commenced their innings and, when they had run down 76 runs for 4 wickets, declared their innings at an end. To the total of 76 Mr. R. C. Navalkar contributed 44 runs with a good display of cricket, Mr. K. M. Vijayakar 10, and Mr. N. R. Pilgamkar 8. The Accountant-General's Office C. Club in their second innings made a better stand, and saved an innings defeat by scoring 47 runs for the loss of 9 wickets. In this innings Mr. Navroji scored 20 runs with very patient play. Messrs. A. R. Kirtikar and D. B. Ranjit bowled well for the Y. H. C. Club. The fielding of both the clubs in the first innings was good, but in the second innings of the A. G. O. C. Club, the Y. H. C. Club fielded rather loosely. Appended is the score :—

A. G. C. CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Davies c K M Vijayakar b Ranjit	0	b Kale	6	
Dorabji not out	20	b Kale	0	
Sorabji b A R Kirtikar	0	c A R Kirtikar b Kale	2	
Nowroji c K H Kirtikar b Ranjit	3	l-b-w b Kale	20	
Hurst c Ranjit b A R Kirtikar	0	b A R Kirtikar	5	
Dadabhoy c Navalkar b A R Kirtikar	0	b Kale	2	
Mullan b A R Kirtikar	0	b Kale	5	
Palanji c B H Vijayakar b A R Kirtikar	5	b Kale	0	
Laville b Ranjit	0	c and b A R Kirtikar	0	
Manji run out	1	not out	3	
N H Vijayakar b K M Vijayakar	0	to bat		
Extras	2		Extras	4
Total	31		Total	47

Y. H. C. CLUB.

R C Navalkar run out	44
K M Vijayakar b Dadabhoy	10
R A Vijayakar c Hurst b Dorabji	2
N R Pilgaokar b Dadabhoy	8
R V Agastar, not out	4
R N Kothare, not out	1
D B Ranjit } A R Kirtikar } P Kale } B H Vijayakar } K H Kirtikar	to bat
Extras	7
Total	76

FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. C. *VS.* THE NEW LIBERAL C. C. (MARINE GROUND).

A CRICKET match between the above teams was played on the Esplanade play-ground on Sunday last. According to the result of the first innings, the Liberals won the game by 14 runs.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
P Affinwala b Lala	12	b Karanjia	22	
M Mehta b Karanjia	5	b Madon	4	
H Mowdawala c Karanjia b Lala	3	c and b Lala	11	
J Antia c Masany b Lala	2	c Masany b Lala	10	
P Lawyer run out b Lala	0	b Karanjia	1	
K Mistry c and b Lala	2	b Lala	26	
S Mehta b Karanjia	0	c Masany b Lala	4	
P Setna b Karanjia	0	c and b Lala	1	
Reporter b Karanjia	3	c and b Karanjia	1	
Rutnager b Lala	2	not out	7	
M Vatcha b Karanjia	3	c and b Lala	0	
P Nariman not out	2	b Lala	1	
Extras	3	Extras	7	
Total	37	Total	95	

LIBERAL C. C.

B L Karanjia b Reporter	3
A D Engineer c and b Reporter	5
M Framji b Reporter	0
P H Vakil c and b Lawyer	0
S D Hirji Khorshed c and b Reporter	0
M Masany c and b Reporter	3
B Lala b Reporter	6
D N Karanjia b Lawyer	4
J B Madon not out	8
K G Bhownuggry c Affinwala b Reporter	7
P M Arjany c Setna b Lawyer	3
M B Law c and b Reporter	2
Extras	10
Total	51

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* BOMBAY C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, The Bombayites, winning the toss, went in to bat, and succeeded in putting up 57 runs, of which Bharucha was responsible for 25, made in good form. The Elphinstonians then went in and scored only 34 runs for 7 wickets down, owing to the underhand bowling of Maju, who seemed to put a lot of leg-break on. At this stage play was stopped for luncheon, when things appeared very gloomy, but the result of the game when play was resumed proved otherwise. Banaji and Bhaya played up steadily to 46, and Ibrahim brought up the total to 62. The Bombayites, in their second attempt, fared very badly, as they could put on only 26, of which no less than 19 runs were contributed by Sanjana, who deserved credit for his slow uphill game, and had he not unluckily been called out l-b-w he might have succeeded in drawing the game. On good bit of ground Mody and Pundole fared very well, the former with his distinct off-breaks (medium pace) proved unplayable. The Elphinstonians in their second attempt sent Doctor and Mody, junior, who made up the required total of 24 runs, thus securing for their side a victory of eleven wickets.

BOMBAY C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M M Surti c Doctor b Mody	0	c Bhaya b Pundole	0	
M S Sanjana b Pundole	0	l-b-w b Mody	19	
S P Poachkhana c Banajee b Mody	3	b Mody	1	
J M Bharucha c Vajefdar b Mody	25	b Mody	0	
D P Sethna b Pundole	0	b Mody	0	
N D Printer b Mody	4	b Mody	5	
M Chinoy run out, b Mody	4	run out	0	
B D Machlivala c and b Mody	12	run out	0	
H M Maju b Bhaya	2	c Bhaya b Mody	0	
A F Diventri b Pundole	3	b Pundole	0	
M B Mistri b Bhaya	0	not out	0	
D R Gazder not out	0	b Mody	0	
Extras	4	Extras	3	
Total	57	Total	28	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
R E Mody	60	25	3	5	85	7	14	7
D C Pundole	65	26	3	3	65	14	5	2
N R Bhaya	6	2	0	2	15	4	0	0

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	
E N Daver b Machlivala	8		
D C Pundole c Poachkhana b Maju	2		
Ibrahim not out	10		
M H Vajefdar c Gazdar b Chinoy	1		
S P Mistri at b Machlivala	0		
Extras	8	Extras	7
Total	62	Total	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Machlivala	91	21	8	3	25	1	4	0
Chinoy	65	12	6	2	13	6	1	0
Maju	55	21	3	5	15	10	0	0

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C. *VS.* THE RALLY BROTHERS' C. CLUB.

On Saturday last the Young Zoroastrians first went in and scored 62 runs, of which B. D. Tata scored 15, and D. F. Dubash carried his bat through with 16 runs. The Ralli Brothers' C. C. scored 26 in all. Bapasola carried through his bat for 9 runs.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—190 cases zinc paint, N Surafally and Co ; 31 boxes tin plates, F S Punnett ; 4 cases provision, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—5 cases confectionery, A M Goolam Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—3 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—50 cases candles, E Hajee Allarukia.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rome s—4 cases brandy, &c., M Pallonjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—15 bales paper, Hugo Schwer and Co ; 8 bales printing paper, M Succaram Joshi ; 11 bales printing papers, M Burjorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 3,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 6374 cwts myrabollams, H Doesa ; 63 bales cottonfly, H T Mamed Remtoola ; 53 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co ; 62 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee ; 4 bales woollen carpets and 878 cwts brassware, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 42 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 50 bales wool, S M S Baboola ; 100 bales cotton, Nathoo Laljee ; 300 bales wool, Nursey Khattow ; 53 bales gunny rags, Vussonjee Dewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara s—40 cwts sandalwood chip, Bhica Cullianjee ; 60 cwts gum, D Khimjee ; 130 cwts horns, R Fazal ; 312 cwts wild turmeric, T Mooljee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—605 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 99 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmarlo s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 400 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 460 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 1,000½ cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—550 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwts copra, R Caderbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chupra s—150 bales cotton, B. Hurdyal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—196 cwts ooplete, &c., Quan Lun Eao ; 3 cwts sandalwood and 47 bales twist, D Nowrojee.

Peshawar s—12 cwts horns, C Ebram.

Teheran s—119 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomenes s,—52 bales twist, D Nowrojee ; 200 bales twist, Curseljee Bomonjee and Co ; 40 bales twist, A Munjee and Co ; 100 bales, twist, C Ebram ; 200 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 300 bales twist , E D Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 25 bales twist, S Abraham ; 100 bales twist, E I Abraham ; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David Co ; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 150 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 4 cwts Cambay stone, A Esamalljee ; 27 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Melpomene s,—4 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currannee and Co ; 10 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 19th August 1890 :—

	£
Amounted to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April to the 16th August 1890	6,921,300
Balance to be remitted from the 17th August 1890 to 31st March, 1891	8,067,700

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 24.

10 p.m.	78·0

MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Win

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin,* imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d'Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 28th August, at Lothian House, Poona. The large and Valuable Collection of rare and beautiful Palms, Roses, Ferns, Lillies, &c., &c., belonging to Major General, F. Sally Flood C. B., from 8 A. M. to 11 A.M. daily. Unusual opportunity.

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A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

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Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS. HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA. VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona. The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style. The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef. A trial is earnestly solicited. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ART. SUPERB and highly artistic OIL PAINTING entitled "A LOVE SONG" by Andreoth in gold frame for only Rs. 500. Length 4 feet 3 inches Breadth 3 feet 9 inches. Imported by the WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., can be seen at DINSHAW M. DUSTOOR, 93, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY. (Opposite Phillips & Co., Ld.)

WHITE & CO., GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE. Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co, Calcutta. N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON. NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea. And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

INDIAN INDUSTRY. Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona, " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLING, RAFTERS, BAMBOOS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Doongry, near Sett Lodge, Nowroji Hill (in insolvent shop), by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire Official Assignee, H. C., and In Re Gunny Dawood, Memon, an insolvent, consisting teak scantlings, planks, bamboos, rafters, bamboo battens, wooden cupboards, wooden seat, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (A CHAWL) ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Bessa Kirpal, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1890, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 496 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north formerly by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, but now occupied by the house of Hajeerabai, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the east, by Argyll road, and on or towards the west by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3136, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, together with the chawl, messuage or tenement and building consisting of 7 apartments, which have been built on the said piece of land, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No.——, Street No.——, and are now in the occupation of the tenants and the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Bombay, 26th August, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

As usual on that day, there was no change in the financial quotations wired from London on Saturday; and the latest news regarding Cotton in Liverpool and New York was included in our report of that evening's date. A correction in Saturday's American telegram makes August Futures unchanged from Friday's quotation of 11·09 cents.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,66,120
" " Branches	Dec.	"	18,335
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	5,59,035
Government Securities	Inc.	"	5,72,559
Loans	Dec.	"	21,89,303
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	7,58,200
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,73,498
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	24,73,433

The principal feature in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon is the large diminution in Loans as shown by the figures which we give above, and owing principally to which the Cash Balance had increased by 24¾ lakhs since the date of the previous Return. There had also been a material falling off in the item of Bills Discounted; and though Private Deposits had diminished sensibly, the net decrease in trade requirements is represented by 29½ lakhs. Outside the Bank the demand for Money is sluggish, there being little incentive on any side to fresh operations in the altered conditions of financing which the improved position of the rupee has wrought, and pending the arrival at a basis which may give some prospect of comparative stability to the important factor of Exchange.

COTTON.—This market continues quiet in tone, with only a small local business passing; but quotations may be taken as before. The purchases to-day sum up about 1,200 bales, of which nearly half consisted of Wadwan, at Rs. 185 per candy; the balance being made up of Dhulia, at Rs. 137 to 51; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 169.

Rain was generally absent from the Cotton area during the latter half of last week, and in those places where any had fallen only a few cents in some cases, and less than an inch in others, had been registered; but the only districts where it was much needed were Sholapore, Bellary, and Hubli. Cotton sowing not having commenced in the last named district owing to its continued absence. In the Bengal circle the crop was in a flourishing condition, and the plants were in flower at Agra; as they were also in the Khangaum, Dhulia, and Jalgaum districts of the Oomra circle, the flowering being advanced in some fields, and the plants showing bolls. At Broach also the weather was seasonable, and the plants were in flower. From the Dhollera circle the telegraphic reports to hand to-day are favourable on the whole, rain having been general over the Bhownugger district, and the plants flourishing in others, though still wanting more rain at Wadwan. At Dhollera itself the Cotton crop was being resown in parts of the district.

WHEAT has been a quiet market to-day, and little fresh business has transpired, prices being quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has been rather more enquiry for *Linseed* to-day, and dealers have put up the price an anna per cwt. say to Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt.; but transactions have been upon only a moderate scale, and other descriptions have been neglected, the tone of the market having been quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	221	bales.
Wheat	12,747	cwt.
Linseed	4,557	"
Ground Nuts	2,013	"
Castorseed	1,217	"

FREIGHTS ase quite unchanged, and no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning at a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Demand Bills and of 1-16 in three months' sight Credits say at 1s. 8¾d. for the former, and 1s. 9 1-16d. for the latter, demand for December-January delivery having been quoted at 1s. 9d.; but again influenced by weaker advices from Calcutta, the tone of this market became dull, rates gave way, and closed 3-32d. to ½d. below our opening quotations, say at:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 8 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 8 19-32d. to ½d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 25-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Francs	3 "	2·21	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has taken an upward turn to-day and Saturday's decline in Fours has been more than recovered, the cash price having advanced to 102 13-16, at which it closed, while for the next two accounts, 102¾ and 102 9-16, respectively, have become the rates. 104½ is now quoted nominally for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, and the only changes in Cotton Mill scrip, which we have to note, are a decline of Rs. 5 in Hindustan and Luckmidas at our quotations. Munmar Press shares are Rs. 12½ down, at 162½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first, and Rs. 10 in the new issue, at Rs. 3,325 and Rs. 835, respectively. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 800. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ down at Rs. 912½ per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS. LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16 d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 8¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. "	89½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	54½d. per oz.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd August, as compared with the statement of the 16th August, 1890:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 16. Rs.	Aug. 23. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,01,000	33,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,78,376	39,21,496
Do. do. at Branches	28,45,818	28,27,513
Other Deposits	2,94,40,459	2,88,81,424
Post Bills	7,686	7,366
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,11,729	1,38,131
	Rs. 4,92,64,108	4,93,78,933
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	72,57,499	73,31,058
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandize	11,47,334	10,35,214
Loans do. do.	98,83,648	76,94,345
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,304	4,184
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,05,15,201	97,57,001
Stamps, &c.	18,364	18,908
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,267		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,267	3,91,267
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,44,471	1,70,973
Cash and Currency Notes	1,97,03,320	2,21,75,933
Rs.	4,92,64,108	4,93,78,933

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	2	15	...	19
Suez	25	1	40	1	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th August, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	35	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNLOP—August 16, at Tripatore, Salem District, the wife of Apothecary W J Dunlop, of a son, still-born.

KYD—August 21, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of John Kyd, of a daughter.

MACKINTOSH—August 20, at Secunderabad the wife of Captain W C H Mackintosh, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROSE—LEEF—August 20, at Hunsur, Mysore, by the Rev Henry Haig, James Rose, Coorg, to Catherine S S Leef.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1890.

"*Dernier des pays; dernier des peuples,*" was the phrase in which a French traveller some years ago summed up his impressions of Persia and the Persians. But the Shah has been twice to Europe since then. Teheran has got a tramway, the Imperial Bank of Persia has taken the country in hand, and "Persicus" writes in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, with all the circumstance of italics and turned commas, that the regeneration of Persia has begun. Perhaps it has, though it would be easier to believe in it if some of those who proclaim the fact were to do it a little less magniloquently. We do not know who "Persicus" is, but all the world knows who the writer was of the very valuable series of articles on Persia and the Persian question which appeared in the *Times* last winter. Mr. Curzon's account of the country is not to be set aside by an anonymous writer simply because his visit to Persia was limited to a few weeks. Precisely the same might be said of Mr. Curzon's journeyings through Central Asia, which have led to the production of a volume on the Central Asian Question whose reliability both in regard to fact and inference has not yet been seriously called into question. The Chief object of "Persicus," whoever he may be, seems to be to disprove the generally received idea that Persia is in a state of decay, that her people are unpatriotic, indolent, and ignorant, that the country is arid and poor, and the Government apathetic, corrupt, and wanting in knowledge. It would have been easier to set aside this view of the matter if the writer had been a little more fortunate in choosing his illustrations of the vitality and enterprise of the people for whom he has constituted himself the apologist. For example, people in India who know the trading capacities of the Bhattia, and the Bunnia could scarcely accept as a proof of the enterprise of the Persians the allegation that the best merchants in the East belong to that nation. Nor should we accept, as the writer asks us to do, a piece of Persian silk, or a Persian carpet as a proof that the Persians as a nation are industrious. We are told that the sweeping strictures on the Government are as unjust as the prevailing notion with regard to the people and that before condemning them for not doing more, one should give them a hearing. The Persian Government can secure a hearing whenever and wherever they ask for it, and if they have been credited with a want of enterprise and enlightenment it would by no means have been impossible for them to show that the imputation is unjust and inaccurate.

The world judges a nation and a Government less by a general defence that it may have to offer to prevalent notions concerning it than by concrete facts. If for example the Persian Government had made decent roads where now there are often almost inaccessible bridle-paths, the answer to unflattering estimates of the spirit and methods of Persian administration would be reasonably sufficient. The writer admits that a decent Public Works policy in Persia would find few obstacles in the natural conditions of the country. The mountain ranges, with one or two exceptions, scarcely interfere with locomotion, and the caravan tracks from one town to another present so few difficulties that railways could be easily substituted for most of them; yet if Persia were to wait for railways till they came to her in the natural order of her development, and meanwhile to content herself with practicable cart-roads, she would make a great step in advance. How far behind hand the country is in this matter may be seen from the notes of a very practical tourist who travelled from Resht to Bushire last cold weather. They appeared in our columns at the time, and inferentially they threw much light upon the Public Works policy of the Shah's advisers. "Persicus" tells us that the subject of railways and their success in Persia is too intricate and important a subject to be discussed in a few words. But the little that he tells us will go far to establish the belief that Persia will do well not to make that sudden bound from the regime of the caravan track to the regime of the railway which "enterprising" foreigners would persuade her to take. She has had her railway experiences already, and they have not been at all satisfactory. For one tiny little six mile railway running from the capital to an adjacent shrine the Persian Government had to pay £20,000 a mile, though the country is as flat as a billiard table, or as we should say in India as Guzerat. Public opinion, too, needs to be educated up to the right standard of appreciation before railways can profitably be resorted to. Just as in China the mob has lately pulled up a railway because of its belief that the line had caused a flood in an adjacent province, so a single accident and not a fatal one either that occurred two years ago on the Shah's railway, led practically to the desertion of the line. So far as the concession lately made to the Imperial Bank attaches secondary importance to railways, it may be regarded as an improvement on the much more ambitious concession which was granted to Baron Reuter eighteen years ago. A system of roads for vehicular traffic is for the present all that is likely to be attempted, and it is not likely that we shall hear of much being done in the way of railways in Persia for some time to come. One of the roads which figure prominently in the concession to the Imperial Bank will run from the capital to Ahwaz or the river Karun, the point up to which steamer navigation is safe and easy. A branch from this road will connect it with Ispahan, so that Teheran will thus be put in easy communication by cart-roads with the capital of Central Persia and with the Karun and the sea. When this enterprise has been carried out, and not till then the full advantage of the opening of the river Karun to navigation will be realised. Roads also are to be made from Teheran to Tabriz, and from Tabriz to the Turkish and the Russian frontier respectively. At least concessions have been granted for the purpose, though we should be quite prepared to learn any day that the Shah in a moment of suspiciousness towards his neighbours had repented of the grant and had ordered the roads not to be made.

"Persicus" is evidently a believer in the Imperial Bank, and he regards it as not only a most prosperous venture in itself but as likely to contribute in a very large degree to the regeneration and advancement of Persia. It is sometimes as dangerous to contradict a prophecy as to utter one, so we will say little as to the prospect of the fulfilment of the writer's expectations. While he was about it however he might have been a little more specific in his account of the progress that the Bank was making. How far for example is it the case that people are depositing with the Bank money which they formerly concealed? How far again is it the case that trade and commerce in Persia are already following the example which the Bank is setting of how business, to quote his words, may be profitably carried on without taking undue advantage of the person with whom any particular operation is being transacted? A brief but specific account of the operations of the Bank during the year in which it has been in existence—a statement for example of the deposits received from Persian capitalists, of the value of the bills discounted, and of the number of Persians who have invested in the undertaking, would give backbone to "Persicus's" glowing account of the regeneration of Persia of which it is sadly in need. The Bank has parted profitably no doubt with the mining concession, but we observe that even after this transaction the shares which a year ago were at a premium of 30 per cent. are now quoted only at a little above par. Doubtless there is a great opportunity before the bank, and possibly for the subsidiary Company who have acquired its mining rights. But there seems to us to be a little too much auctioneer's eloquence in the account which "Persicus" gives of the countless blessings that are to spring up in the train of the enterprise. Land is beginning to be reclaimed from desert and marsh—what desert and what marsh it may be asked?—and mineral wealth is being brought to the surface—again, what mineral wealth?—to be made use of by the inhabitants of Iran, who have so long neglected it, and this we are told is only the signal for the construction of machinery to carry on old industries on a scale far greater than of yore, and for the introduction or creation of new industries which in their turn will result in the formation of large, populous, and wealthy centres. So that Persia, if we are to believe "Persicus," is to accomplish *per saltum* the great industrial regeneration which people in India are wearing their hearts out in the slow and unpromising endeavour to accomplish. If we had to choose between the guidance of "Persicus," with his prospectus-like imagination, and Mr. Curzon's sober narrative of what he saw and heard in his journeyings through Persia, it is not "Persicus" whom we should follow.

WHEN Mr. Justice Hannen and a British jury refused to grant Lord Dunlo the divorce from Lady Dunlo which his father took so much pains to procure, without much hesitation as to the means employed, *Vanity Fair* might usefully have asked what steps B., C., and D. respectively should take under the peculiar circumstances then arising. C. and D. were confronted by the *fait accompli*, but as the defeated parties, they might fairly have claimed to leave the initiative to B——the fair and triumphant Belle B., now and henceforth indubitably Lady D. In a sense she was mistress of the situation. Her solicitors might have easily placed Lord Clancarty under the necessity of choosing between the two horns of a dilemma by pointing out that the verdict of the jury had established beyond the possibility of further controversy the legal position of their client, who is wife of the heir of the earldom and in due course will be Countess of Clancarty. Would the present head of that house recognise the obligation to make suitable provision for her ladyship so that she might fittingly acquit herself of the duties of the position she was called upon to fill? Or would his lordship upon reflection decide to persevere in the course which had already proved so unfortunate and humiliating, and compel his daughter-in-law to revert to the Music Hall or the stage for the means of subsistence? Had the noble father of a scapegrace son been thus appealed to, what would his answer have been? Had he persisted in his refusal to admit the facts of the situation, opinion already adverse to him would have freely and without any reservation opposed the step which Lady Dunlo has actually taken under the impression, possibly well founded, that any endeavours to arrange a *modus vivendi* with his Lordship would have been met with contumelious refusal. Lord Dunlo, superciliously described by Mr. Lockwood as a mere puppet in the hands of his father, has none of the parental obduracy; he robbed the adverse decision of the Court in regard to his petition of all its sting by shaking hands with Mr. Wertheimer, and lunching in a friendly way with that gentleman and Lady Dunlo at the Café Royal. Three competing music halls offered her Ladyship £100 a night, and the best box at the Pavilion was placed at her disposal. These attentions were thrown away; Lady Dunlo has decided to appear no more in the Music Halls. Mr. Augustus Harris has secured her for the next Drury Lane pantomime. Meanwhile Lady Dunlo will enjoy a brilliant career in the provinces as the leading lady of Mr. Harris's touring company. A correspondent who found admission to the Gaiety Theatre in Dublin when Lord Dunlo's bride made her appearance after the verdict which made her his for ever, writes to us that the reception accorded this new star was such as might have made Patti herself pale with envy. Not only was every seat in the theatre occupied, but the corridor and passages were crammed, and the streets outside filled with disappointed but enthusiastic crowds. It may be said, in extenuation of Lord Dunlo's choice, that the new "Venus" fully deserves Sir Charles Russell's description that to her physical attractions are added intelligence and good spirits.

THE fact that the Postmaster General has had to go abroad for the benefit of his health must go far, we suppose, to account for the passion with which he attacked Mr. J. M. Maclean's paper, the *Western Mail*, during Committee of Supply on the Telegraph votes. To have called Mr. Maclean's paper "an infamous print" merely because it had opened its columns to the grievances of the Cardiff Telegraph employés was too bad, even for a Minister who is not over amiable when at his best. It argued, moreover, a very imperfect acquaintance with Mr. Maclean, of whom as a journalist any one who knows him at all knows that it was not against him, but against those who happened to differ from him, that the charge of "infamy" always lay. We are bound to do Mr. Maclean the justice of saying that though his opponents were usually "infamous," no such charge was ever brought against him, and Mr. Raikes consequently did him serious injustice in thus unsparingly condemning an old Bombay journalist. Under the circumstances, Mr. Maclean deserves credit for the admirable way in which he kept his temper. The English Conservatives are said, in their relations with the press, to forget the golden rule not to treat your friends worse than you treat other people, and certainly, considering that the *Western Mail* is a staunch Conservative paper, Mr. Raikes has given warrant for the complaint. Hence the sting in Mr. Maclean's complaint that "it seemed a most unwarrantable proceeding on the part of a Minister of the Crown to stand up in his place in Parliament and bring a shameful charge of that kind against a newspaper of large circulation and high standing, which had probably done as much service for the Conservative cause in the country, and for the public interest, as even the right hon. gentleman the Postmaster-General had done in the course of his long public life." In concluding the protest with the observation that "the *Western Mail* was no more an infamous print than the right hon. gentleman was an infamous Minister," and that he hoped the right hon. gentleman would come back from Carlsbad in better health and better temper, Mr. Maclean put coals of fire on the Postmaster General's head, and gave those who heard him the impression that he was an ill-used journalist who, like a good many of his craft, knows well enough how to take care of himself.

A SOCIAL reformer to whose efforts to make the coming census useful for adding to the stock of information on the marriage customs of the Hindus we have once or twice referred, has, we are glad to learn, already met with success. Mr. R. G. Talwarkar, it will be remembered, urged the Government of India to so arrange the census form as to indicate approximately the age at which the Hindus enumerated are married or widowed. With this object he suggested that the females returned should be grouped under age-headings, the groups comprising those who were married or widowed under nine, or between nine and fourteen, or between fifteen and thirty-nine. This, he represented, would supply information that will be valuable to social reformers who discuss from either point of view the question of child marriage and infant widowhood. The matter was left by the Government of India to the local administrations, and already the Governments of Bombay and Madras have consented to include the information asked for, as well as to give, in separate reports, information as to the castes in which the re-marriage of widows is permitted.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Pestonji Muncherji Mody, of the firm of P. M. Mody and Company, was again charged with cheating the Queen Insurance Company in respect to a policy of Rs. 40,000, covering certain goods alleged to have been destroyed in the Apollo Street fire in November last, and was formally committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

A LONG discussion took place at a meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon on a motion by Dr. Blaney. "That the letter of the Municipal Commissioner, and the analyses of the Pawai water which accompany it, be recorded with the expression of regret that the Corporation had not the opportunity of discussing the Health Officer's reports on the quality of the Pawai water before that water was distributed in the city. 2. The Corporation is of opinion that the population of the Pawai village, now living on the gathering ground, is opposed to all sanitary rules, and that this population is a danger to the public health of this city especially during the season when water is being collected in the Pawai reservoir. It is therefore desirable to discontinue the delivery of the Pawai water into Bombay, until the village of Pawai has been removed from the gathering ground and the filth on the surface cleared away." Dr. Banks, however, moved an amendment to the effect that the report of the Health Officer be recorded. After some discussion the Municipal Commissioner said Dr. Blaney had thrown a great deal of discredit on the Health Officer and his analysis, and had secured two analyses made by eminent friends of his own. But the Health Officer's analysis had been confirmed by the Chemical Analyst to Government, and he—the Commissioner—confessed he preferred those authorities to Dr. Blaney's. He had watched the health of the city with the greatest care since Pawai was formed and had he seen the slightest reason to believe that the Pawai water was affecting the health of the people in the Pawai district, he would have stopped it at once. He held he was fully justified in acting upon the report of the professional adviser to the Commissioner, Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and he held also that Dr. Weir as a chemical analyser was equal to any man in that presidency. On a vote being taken the amendment of Dr. Banks was carried by 17 votes to 3.

THE September number of the *United Service Magazine* will contain an article on the Armies of the Native States of India. It has, we understand, been decided to insert an Indian article as often as possible.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Mr. S. N. Bhedwar, an underhand bowler of the Elphinstone Club, who is now staying in England, "performed the hat trick" in a match played at Shrivenham, and received a splendid cricketing cup, to which he was thus entitled.

SIR J. FERGUSSON, in reply to Mr. Buchanan in the House of Commons on the 5th instant, said a report had been received by her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique that an African Lakes Company steamer had been seized and seven officers and crew sent under arrest to Quilimane. He immediately communicated the report to the Governor-General, who assured him that any interference with the British subjects north of the Ruo would be severely censured. Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon had been instructed to make an urgent representation to the Portuguese Government, who had sent orders by telegraph to Mozambique to punish with sever

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is reported here in Natal telegrams that coolies arriving at Durban, from Mecca, have carried cholera there.

A STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The steamer Mentmore, on a voyage from Liverpool to Boston, put into Plymouth, fire having broken out in her hold shortly after leaving port.

The vessel was laden with a general cargo, all of which was destroyed, the vessel also being burnt to the water's edge.

No lives were lost.

MOUSSA BEY.

Moussa Bey, whose re-trial for outrages and oppression in Armenia has just been concluded, has been sentenced to exile from Turkish territory.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.

The St. Petersburg journals agree that the meeting of the Emperors cannot modify the situation of affairs between the two countries.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PORTUGUESE IN SHIRE COUNTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is reported at Cape Town that the Portuguese have fired upon Mr. Thomson's Expeditionary Force on the British side of the Zambesi, and blockaded the Shire river and approaches to Blantyre and Lake Nyassa.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

LONDON, August 25.

Lord Salisbury, in his reply to the Porte's Circular, says that the British forces cannot evacuate Egypt until the work of improvement is consolidated.

CHOLERA AMONG COOLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The steamer Cangella, with coolies from Madras has arrived at Durban, and reports that eight deaths from cholera occurred on the voyage. Six other cases have been landed, one of which has since proved fatal.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 24.

The Emperor William yesterday concluded his visit to the Czar, who wished him *bon voyage* and *au revoir*.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 25,

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English Mails of the 15th inst., left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* HINDUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Hindus was begun to-day in splendid weather, and on a batsman's wicket. The Hindus won the toss and took the innings which lasted two hours and was productive of 112 runs, to which Chamare contributed 18, Jayakar 10, Gosavi 13, Motiwala 18, and Vijayker 13. The Poona Eleven was dismissed for 67 runs, Colonel Rhodes 23, and Mr. Bannerman getting 47 out of 65 made from the bat. Chonkar took four wickets for 36 runs, and Gosavi seven wickets for 29 runs. The Hindu fielding was very good. The Hindus went in a second time, and lost five wickets for 59 runs, Chonkar, not out, 17 and Jayakar, not out, 8. Thematch will be continued to-morrow.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS DELEGATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Speaking at a public meeting called by the Congress party this evening Mr. Norton gave an account of the campaign of the Congress delegates in England. Mr. Norton denounced the Conservative party as a stupid party, and announced that the Congress party would during the seven next months declare openly in favour of the Radical party. He regarded the postponement of the Councils Bill as favourable for the Congress movement. Mr. Norton also alluded to the degrading political serfdom existing in India, and spoke contemptuously of the British officials in this country. The meeting was a large one numerically, half of the persons present being lads. He was the only European present omitting press representatives. Other speakers were Mr. Salem Ramasamy Mudelliar, Mr. Ananda Charlu, Dr. Pulney Andy, and Mr. Sankara Menon. Mr. Norton emphatically contradicted the statement that either delegates to England had received any pecuniary assistance from the Congress funds.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 25.

An enthusiastic welcome was given to Mr. Norton this evening by the Congress Committee, school-boys predominated. No Mahomedan or European were present. He said if people of India wanted redress they should appeal to the Radical party and not to the stupid Conservative. The message entrusted to him, he said, by Mr. ustice Macarthy to the Indians had sympathy of the Irish party. Mr. Norton was not able to do much as Mr. Surendranath, because he was rying to settle as a householder in England.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The departure of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore is deferred till to-morrow.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes steam-ship Labourdonnais left Aden for Bombay, via Kurachee, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 6 a.m.

The M. M. steamship Ava left Aden for Zanzibar, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.

The M. M. steam-ship Yarra left Aden for Marseilles, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m.

COLOMBO, Aug. 25.

French mail steamer Melbourne from China arrived.

MAJOR W. WILSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

Major W. Wilson, D. A. A. G. at Army Headquarters, has been granted one year's extension of his appointment.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand's leave has been extended to the spring.

FRACAS BETWEEN MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS.

There has been a slight disturbance at Aligarh between Hindus and Mahomedans. Two shops have been looted, and people on both sides received injuries.

THE SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 21.

The 23rd Annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society was opened yesterday (Wednesday) by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Both the Lieutenant-Governor and the Honorary Secretary of the Society Col. Woodthorpe, R.E., in their opening speeches considered that the Exhibition as a whole was an improvement on that of last year, though the former speaker somewhat qualified that praise by saying that what he meant was that there were fewer really bad pictures this year. As is usually the case the water-colours are better than the oils, though there are several very good pictures in the latter class. The list of prize-winners has already been published. Colonel Tanner, who takes the Viceroy's prize this year, exhibits as usual several examples of his skill as a monochrome artist, and it is much to be regretted that owing to this being his last year of Indian service the present will be his last contribution of snow-clad mountains to an Indian Exhibition. Mrs. J. Jardine's pictures are as usual one of the great features of the show. "Shining Morn" (which obtained Sir Andrew Scoble's prize) Chowpatty, Bombay, and "Coasting Craft" all being warmly admired, and Bombay is certainly to be congratulated on possessing such a gifted and industrious exponent of its charms. Almost every portion of Simla has been called into requisition to furnish subjects for painting, and the collected pictures of Cols. Holdich Woodthorpe, Strahan, and Ardagh, Dr. Johnson, Major Radford, and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie would illustrate almost every part of the station. Bombay in addition to Mrs. Jardine has Mrs. A. Ker, Captain Hobday, and Mr. E. B. Carroll to illustrate its scenery, its inhabitants, and its flowers, while Mr. Pestonji Bomonji's pastel drawings attracted considerable attention, and were specially mentioned by Colonel Woodthorpe in his opening address.

On the whole the paintings this year, but more particularly the water-colours, are not only remarkable for their good work but also for the interest attaching to the subjects which they delineate. Quetta, the Zhob Valley, Beluchistan generally, Lushai, and other out-of-the-way places which not one in a hundred Anglo-Indians visit, though most take an interest in, are illustrated in a manner which conveys a better idea of their characteristics than columns of print.

A noticeable feature of this year's Exhibition is the large collection of artware which has been brought together. Kashmir sends a large collection of beautiful rugs, carpets, silver and copper work, and inlaid steel and copper work. Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons of Ahmednugger have contributed silver salt cellars, spoons, forks, and sugar tongs galore, and there is an excellent show of Delhi embroidery. Messrs. Steirt and Company have sent two pianos, manufactured in India, which people who profess to be judges pronounce to be most excellent. These collections are the result of much strenuous exertion on the part of Col. Woodthorpe, and if only the sales prove as satisfactory as the exhibits the Simla Fine Arts Society's Exhibition will in a year or two become a centre, to which the best examples of Indian artware will gravitate.

NOTES FROM BHOSAWAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWAL, Aug. 23.

Since writing my last letter we have been gay in spite of several wet days last week. It put one in mind of *Punch's* remark about the weather at the Rifle Association Meeting, only this was bisley, bisley. The rain kept us in for two or three days. On Monday we had one of the monthly club dances at the pavilion. There were eight couples dancing and ever so many young fellows looking on. If I had been a girl—Oh dear, why was I not one?—I should have had my choice, and accepted the first one for fear of remaining a wall flower the rest of the evening. The music was not good. We had just finished dinner when the first blast sounded, and when we nearly came to the conclusion Bhosawal had lost its senses. One dancer complained that the music was twenty-five bars behind time, the next dance was a little better as the band was still playing five minutes after every one had stopped dancing.

We had cricket—I feel rather shy of the word as I have seen it so often lately, and if those Parsee gentlemen pay us a visit we shall soon let them see we are Bhosawalites and not to be beaten—last Saturday; but it was hot and we were lazy and complained about the bats being heavy, so it was suggested we should play with the other end. Our Secretary is very energetic and routs out all the players. To-day there is a match on—Traffic *vs.* Loco—Oh, if they would only allow us a "drop of the cratur" on the field how much more happy and lively we should feel than after a glass of *Soda pani* or *Limelade* and no *burruf* too.

I hear the theatricals are progressing slowly and let us hope surely. They are to come off, I believe, at the end of September. I may safely say we have a laugh and not a groan to look forward to.

On Gymkhana night everyone was up in arms, as there were three slates, with three strings and three pencils at the end of them, to greet everyone as they came to play, besides a large sheet of paper closely covered with writing something like a lawyer's, two rupees-a-liner which the Tennis Muccadam was anxious for everyone to read; but many fought shy of it, more especially, myself. Why if I had got a bill for reading that paper I should have had a tremendous amount to pay; but one who was plucky and had read it told me they were the new rules and the slates were to write our names down on. The novelty—it is so very long since some of us have written on slates—of the thing fetched a few names the first evening; but last evening I am ashamed to say the slates were taken down quite clean. They ought to hide their faces in some obscure corner and never show themselves again. I shall be able to give you an account of the cricket match in my next letter.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered...	65	65	67	9	69	23	54	87
August 25, Monday			0	2	...		0	9
Total...	65	65	67	11	69	26	54	96
Total of corresponding date last year	63	39	67	12	65	36	60	13
Do. in 1888	54	42	50	30	52	26	50	15

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

With reference to the shooting of a British soldier by a Spanish carabineer at Gibraltar on the 29th of July, it is understood that the Spanish Government have expressed to her Majesty's Government their deep regret at the occurrence, and have offered to pay a sum of money as compensation to the family of the deceased.

The German Colonial Society has sent to Dr. Peters a telegram congratulating him on his safe return from his perilous expedition to the Victoria Nyanza. This explorer, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* understands, will ere long receive an appointment in the Imperial service in connection with German East Africa, and will probably be entrusted with the leadership of another expedition for the exploration of the interior.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 23.

With a few brief interruptions we have had charming weather for the last week. Bright, sunny days, with a cool fresh breeze blowing, a delightful temperature, pleasing prospects all around, both animate and inanimate, what more can be wanted to enable us to enjoy all the goods the gods provide us, and they are many and varied in the capital of the Deccan at this time of year? And yet there must be a snake in the grass, or something wrong somewhere; or perhaps it is only the natural cussidness of human nature. But, however it is to be accounted for, some one appears to have been enjoying a thoroughly bad temper, for he has gone and put into print that the concert with which we finished up last week's festivities was a ghastly show, or words to that effect. As a matter of fact we had a delightful evening, and enjoyed both the music and ourselves and each other and everything else. If one or two items on the programme were not as unqualified a success as the rest it made us appreciate the majority of the pieces all the more. The talented Bombay *artiste* who gave us "An old Garden," and on being encored, that delightful Neapolitan song "*Funiculi-Funicula*" was worth going miles to hear, if there was nothing else on the bill of fare; and "Fatima's" sweet and beautifully trained voice rang out clear as a bell in "Old and New," and "Grandpapa's wooing." It was amusing to see how enthusiastically the "gods" remembered her performances in Bluebeard, and greeted her warmly with shouts of "Down the Area!" The gods were in great form all through, and amongst other effects of the exuberance of their own verbosity, they welcomed the gallant Gunner who rendered the "Tars' Farewell," and invited their assistance in the chorus, with shouts of "'ulto 'ector!" I don't know about the "Grossmith and Water," as the critic christens the musical sketch which came as an interlude between the two parts; but the general verdict of the audience certainly was that the silver wedding of the Alfonso de Brownes was quite too lovely; and how the author managed to fetch those high and low notes is an impenetrable mystery. There now; that's off my mind. I hope I have set that concert right now in the eyes of the world. There were two other events on the day that I wrote last. One of these was a well fought polo match at Kirkee, between the Gunners and the 18th Hussars. Both teams played well together, the visitors being even more vigorous than when they contested the Royal Fusiliers; but they could not defeat the Kirkee team, and as in the Fusilier match the game ended in a draw, with a score of two goals each side. The other event of Saturday was a garden party at the Council Hall, one of those laudable efforts for the union of English and Native society which are attempted from time to time. Nothing of the kind could have been better done. There was music out-of-doors and refreshments in-doors; and the object of the function was at least as well achieved as on similar occasions. While on the subject of last week's events I may mention that after the tandem meet of Friday a list actually appeared in a local newspaper not only of the drivers of each tandem, which no one would object to, but of the ladies who honoured each with her society. Of a truth we live in public in the nineteenth century, and there is no hiding our light under a bushel.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Best-in-India Club came off the other day. So satisfied were the members with the working of the committee of management that only five votes were found in the ballot-box for the election of a new body; so the existing rulers maintained their seats without the vestige of a political crisis. The Club was never more flourishing. The accounts showed a tidy little balance of some twenty thousand rupees, and new members have multiplied exceedingly. There is no doubt the Club is extremely well managed, and we are always finding some little improvement, such as a set of brand-new notice boards the other day which are particularly smart and convenient. But the Honorary Secretary has sustained a severe shock to his system, and is expected to have to take sick leave home. On the morning of the general meeting there entered a member with a visitor from the wilds of Central India, who in the hearing of the Honorary Secretary asked if this was the same as the Gymkhana Club! Strong remedies had at once to be applied. Another meeting that took place last week must not be overlooked. This was a gathering at the Grand Stand of lovers of sport to get up a testimonial to a good old sportsman who is about to exchange the gorgeous East for *otium cum dig.* in old England. Dr. Gaye's name is widely known throughout the Presidency, and beyond it, as a hunting and racing man; and he has been most hard-working and energetic as Honorary Secretary of the Western India Turf Club. A Committee was formed and a subscription list opened, in the words of Aga Moochoo! Shah who moved the proposition, for a testimonial to be presented to Dr. Gaye in recognition of his long and valuable services to the cause of sport in Western India. Amongst other events of the week the Billiard Handicap at the club has come to an end, the winner being the sporting medico of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, who had already defeated the schoolmaster of whom so much was expected. The lawn-tennis tournament gentlemen's doubles is also a thing of the past, the united efforts of the R. H. and R. E. being too much for the Civil Service and the Forests. There is no doubt that the winners are two thoroughly good players who would hold their own anywhere.

The seats for the various forthcoming theatricals are being taken with great rapidity, and those who delay much longer will not find many good places left available for them. The indefatigable manager of Blue-Beard has painted a most fetching picture of the chief characters of that classical drama, and exhibited it over the plan of the threatre at Treacher's universal emporium, where tickets are for sale; and he must be hard of heart who could refrain from investing in a ticket for the show after seeing this work-of-art by such a very old master. On Monday last the Worcester Regiment played a farce, called "Chiselling," in which the chief parts were taken by the officers, at the Soldiers' Institute, followed by the burlesque of Villikins and his Dinah by the non-commissioned officers and men. Both the pieces were well received, and we all had an amusing evening enough; but some of the local and topical hits in the burlesque were a trifle ponderous. From theatricals to dances is not a very long journey to make. Of public entertainments, (for of private ones far be it from me to write, whatever others may do), we have been limited to the usual Wednesday dance at the Gymkhana this week. It did not by the bye take long this year to change these dances from fortnightly to weekly. Wednesday's dance was a well-attended and thoroughly good one. There is no doubt that these entertainments are some of the pleasantest in Poona. The floor is perfection, the room is cool and airy, there are charming places for sitting out when you know where to look for them, and there is a distinct advantage in feeling that you can go or not as you like, without having to make your apologies to any one if you happen to prefer to stay away. Consequently one generally prefers to be there. Why some men should go to dances is a permanent conundrum. There may be some deep attraction in studying life and character from a door-way and looking on while others labour in the Lucretian style, but it looks too sad for words to see able-bodied men, who might be still expected to have some capacity for enjoyment, apparently old before their time. Doubtless however there is some interesting by-play to be observed by the lookers on at the game. There is often a good deal of amusement to be had when a male man is asked if he would be introduced to a partner who has some dances to spare. "Show her round first" was the reply I heard the other night, and then after a brief inspection, "No, Old Chap, you had better dance with her yourself." Another bold bad man after begging for a dance from a lady fair and finding none left, was asked by her if he would be introduced to a friend, and he had the effrontery instantly to reply that his card was full. There is no doubt that men don't seem to appreciate these delicate little attentions as they should. To return to music and the drama, there is a grand concert in aid of the Masonic charities announced for this evening at the Gymkhana with a most attractive programme. A novel feature is that to finish up the entertainment all the performers are to sing the National Anthem with the band. The room has been beautifully decorated with Masonic designs.

As regards out-door amusements this week we have had three days' Sky Races, an exciting cricket-match, some polo, and two days' hunting. In this last noble sport interest is not exactly increasing, for though there has been some good days, there have been more disappointments. Of Monday's outing the less said the better. Yesterday the meet was at the sixth mile-stone on the Bombay Road, and the energetic votaries of the chase were rewarded by a tolerably good gallop if by nothing else. The races have been very successful. There was a little rain on Thursday afternoon but nothing very serious; and the lawn between the Grand Stand and the refreshment tents erected by the various clubs and messes looked very picturesque, with all the latest fashions, and the prettiest faces, doing the promenade between the different items on the programme. A good many rupees are reported to have been won and lost; and the totalisators did a very fair business. As usual at the Poona races, old friends turned up from all the points of the compass. Altogether the meeting has been very successful. After last week's *fiasco* it is refreshing to find that the gentle art of cricket is not wholly extinct in the Deccan. Our enemies this week have consisted of an Eleven from Secunderabad. The match began on Wednesday, and the visitors went in and proceeded to put together no less than 225, with a score of 94 by Sutton. This took most of the day, but Poona went in after five o'clock, and for two wickets down scored 68; not bad, but the two wickets that fell were strong ones, and more had been hoped for from them. Yesterday the match recommenced under very favourable climatic conditions, and by the time that Poona had completed its first innings the score stood at the very creditable total of 247, including 74 by Wilson and 50 by Stuart. In their second innings the visitors made another big score of 244, leaving Poona 223 runs to make if they meant to win. That they intended to have a good shot at it was seen by the fact that before the stumps were drawn their score stood at 140 for five wickets down, Stuart's brilliant score in the first innings been unfortunately succeeded by a failure to score at all. Luckily today's play showed that there was no need for apprehension as to the result, and before two o'clock the requisite number of runs was obtained amidst great applause from the spectators; and without completing the second innings of the home Eleven the stumps were drawn, and off every one rushed, victors and vanquished alike, to put in an appearance at the third and last day of the Sky Races. So ended in a very welcome success for Poona a most exciting three-days' match with the gallant team from Secunderabad; and we can now forget the defeat that we sustained last week.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

The military authorities in this Presidency appear to be alive to the necessity of having officers trained in Mounted Infantry duties ready for an emergency. A special class was formed on Friday at Poona for the instruction of officers in the duties of Mounted Infantry, under Captain P. S. Marling, V. C., 18th Hussars. Though, as was stated, the horses and saddlery will be furnished for the use of the class by the Officer Commanding the 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry. A peculiarity about the class is that officers attending it from outstations have to pay their own expenses.

The following are the names of Artillery Colonels of Indian lists in order of seniority for promotion to General Officer:—I. Ketchen, Madras; C. E. Nairne, C.B., Bengal; H. J. Thornton, Madras; W. R. Craster, Bengal; J. A. Tillard, C.B., Bengal; T. Graham, C.B., Bengal; C. Cowie, Bengal; F. J. Caldicott, Bombay; T. R. Ryal, Bengal; and A. M. Rawlins, Madras.

The date of opening the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona has been postponed to the 5th proximo.

An important ruling in the interests of Army officers has been promulgated by the Government of India in regard to passages by rail and road.

An officer will now get his travelling expenses for himself, and free conveyance for the regulation number of horses, servants, and baggage, on the following occasions, provided always that the transfer is made in the interests of the public service, and not at an officer's own request or in consequence of misconduct, *viz.*:—

(*a*) When proceeding to join a staff appointment either for the first time or on the expiration of a tour of service in another appointment.

(*b*) On transfer to a more lucrative appointment or with a view to succeeding to one about to be vacant.

(*c*) On proceeding to join a permanent appointment with inferior allowances from an acting appointment with a superior salary.

(*d*) On rejoining his regiment or station from staff employ, whether permanent or temporary.

(*e*) When detained on duty on his way to join an appointment.

(*f*) When moving in consequence of departmental promotion. No change will be made in the rules regarding the grant of free passages to an officer's family.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Shepherd, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, has been posted to the Sixth Circle, Allahabad, but will continue to hold charge of the Seventh Circle, Poona, until further orders.

Practical lectures in fortification will be given at the Garrison School, Poona, on the 27th and 29th instant, at 8 a. m.

The training of the Native Army Reserves in the Poona District will be commenced annually on the first Monday in April.

Major J. E. Blundell, Hampshire Regiment, has been directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment on promotion.

Madras is going to have a Presidential assault-at-arms, the object being the encouragement and development of skill in arms of all ranks of her Majesty's British, Native, and Volunteer Forces. The meeting will be held this year at Bangalore during the first week in October.

Among the novelties introduced for competition in connection with the Madras assault-at-arms, is a "Field Cooking Contest" for British troops, for the best-dressed dinner cooked in any pattern kitchen made in the field with entrenching tools. The Principal Medical Officer of the district and two other judges to be named by him will taste of the savoury dishes and award the prizes.

There is also a "First Aid to Wounded Competition" for British troops, and for Native troops; the test being "to bind up a supposed wound or wounds as in the field." Dress field service order. Several obstacles will be created, over which the stretchers containing the wounded will have to be taken. The Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore District, will be the umpire.

A "Range Finding Competition" for the Royal Artillery is also provided; for squads of three, in dress service order, to ride a quarter of a mile over two fences and find two ranges, with the Watkins Range-finder, mount again and return. Umpire, Colonel G. R. Gambier, Royal Horse Artillery.

Another excellent practical contest is the "Visual Signalling Competition" for pairs of British troops and Native troops. The competition by day will be with the ordinary two-feet flag, 3½ miles distance. The tests are severe. Each man to read (1) a cypher message of 150 indiscriminate letters sent in groups of five each, at the rate of 30 letters a minute, and (2) an ordinary message of 175 letters, at the rate of 35 letters a minute. By night, the tests will be with the B pattern lamp, distance 3½ miles; same number of letters and time for messages as in the test by day. The results of the two messages (cypher and ordinary) will be taken together.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Route Bangkok Saigon interrupted.

Mauritius Mail closes at Zanzibar at 6 p.m. and Colombo at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 30th instant.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE MYSTERIOUS CIRCULAR.

The following appears in the *Indian Daily News*:—

The *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"As one of the Anglo-Vernacular papers yesterday expressed its inability to accept our 'theory' that Mr. Bradlaugh had been hoaxed in regard to a pretended circular in which the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India forbade the Chiefs under his oversight to subscribe to a certain Bengali paper, or to allow supporters of the Congress to enter their territories, it may be well to state that we have put forward no 'theory' on the subject, but that we have emphatically denied that any such circular has been issued by Mr. Henvey. In repeating that denial, we invite those who believe that the circular has any existence to send us a copy of it if they can lay their hands upon one." The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* lately professed to have a copy in its possession, but from the particulars given the "copy" appeared to be only a summary of the alleged circular. The editor of the *Patrika* averred that he could trust his correspondent and knew his writing. Has the *Patrika* been imposed on as well as Mr. Bradlaugh? The latter would plainly do well to exercise greater discrimination in regard to the sources from which he is willing to receive information as a basis for putting conundrums to the Under-Secretary of State for India. A Member of Parliament who desires to fill a useful role as a ventilator of real Indian grievances has a special lesson to learn from the story of the shepherd boy who amused himself by raising a cry of "wolf!" when there was no wolf. It is necessary that an Indian champion in Parliament should enjoy a reputation of trustworthiness in the sense that any grievance he consents to ventilate may be relied on as having a solid foundation. Certain of Mr. Bradlaugh's recent efforts cannot be said to make for such a reputation, but are much better calculated to cause Parliament and the public to treat complaints preferred by the "Member for India" as the shepherd boy's repeated false alarms caused his cries to be treated when there was real need of help—with contemptuous indifference.

MITCHELL *VS.* REGINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The invariable kindness the Army and Navy have ever received through your columns and your publication of the above trial induces me to solicit you to publish the following letter I have received from the War Office:— 28th July 1890.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you that your petition of the 10th inst. relative to the amount awarded to you as compensation under Article 973 XIII of the Pay Warrant of the 10th June, 1884, on retirement from the Army, has been laid before the Queen, but her Majesty has not been pleased to give any special instructions in reference to it.—I am, &c.

(Sd.) H. G. Deedes.

I retired from the Royal Engineers, under the Royal Warrants in force, which led me to believe I was to receive compensation for any loss incurred by enforced retirement under new rule, which did not govern the Army when I entered it, to be estimated by "Actuarial Calculation." Having officially obtained the data, an Actuary of eminence, a member of the Institute, made the calculation and found it to be £2354 a year, but the War Office only paid me £150. Acting under legal advice, and after obtaining her Majesty's gracious fiat, I petitioned the Queen, but lost my action for the reason stated by Mr. Justice Mathews in his judgment 4th February, 1890. "An officer owes his position to the will of the Crown, and he may be dismissed at any moment, his active pay may be stopped and any promise withdrawn." The learned Judge added, "There is no probability that any of these occurrences will take place." I beg to say with great respect, that I fear he is mistaken on that latter point. It was incidentally mentioned at the trial in the Court of Queen's Bench that had it not been for a secret restrictive Treasury limit not communicated to me prior to the trial, the compensation awarded me by War Office, Secret Actuarial Calculation would have been £30 a year more than I received. I, therefore, then petitioned her Majesty to grant me that amount by reason of my own and the services of my honoured father Major General J. W. Mitchell, Royal Artillery, but I have not received it. I have been informed that the law officers of the Crown and the Duke of Cambridge have been pleased to advise that I should be paid, but it has not been done, and the expenses incidental to and connected with the trial have virtually ruined me.

Parliament so liberally voted funds when I retired in 1887 to pay me and my brother officers (the latter were paid) full compensation that £25,720 was returned to the Treasury by the War Office as an unexpended surplus balance.—I remain, Sir, your, obedient servant, E. MITCHELL.

44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly, S. W., 5th August, 1890.

MR. MALABARI IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Behramji M. Malabari is, we are glad to know, steadily pursuing his crusade against child marriages in India, writes a home contemporary. His most recent publications is "An Appeal from the Daughters of India," in which the case of the reformers is concisely and forcibly stated. It is not a question of native religion, for nothing is clearer than the testimony of the sacred books of the Hindoos that child marriages were unknown in the Vedic periods. Probably the custom of betrothing girls at a very early age was adopted as a method of protecting them against the Mongol invaders, but it has now by social custom acquired a force quite as great as though it were a binding commandment of the Hindoo creed. When girls of six and seven are "married" to boys not much older, when actual married life is commenced at a time when English boys and girls are still at school, it is easy to see what evils, moral and physical, must result. When, as is often the case, death carries off the boy husband, the widow becomes a living martyr, on whom native society heaps every species of cruelty and persecution. The British Government has abolished suttee, but the existence of the Hindoo widow is made so bitter that it is a doubtful kindness to save her life. Then, to aggravate the evils from which the Indian woman suffers, there has been introduced into the administration of the law the English doctrine of the "restitution of conjugal rights." This operates in the most tyrannical and mischievous fashion. The girl married in infancy, without her consent, without even her knowledge, to one whom, when she attains the power of judging for herself, she abhors, is forced by British justices to accept as husband the man to whom she has been assigned by her parents in conjunction with the priests and the fortune-tellers. Seldom have the forms of law been wrested to greater injustice. Of late there has been a growing desire for reform. This has been largely due to the persistent and generous advocacy of Mr. Malabari. The voice of Ramabai has also been a potent one, and such cases of exceeding hardship as that of Rukmabai have strengthened the cry. The British Government in India sympathises with the desires of the reformers, but does not wish to take action until Hindoo public opinion is more generally favourable. Meanwhile the evils are rampant, and while the Viceroy and his councillors hesitate the daughters of India continue to suffer. Mr. Malabari appeals to the public opinion of Great Britain. This is heartily in sympathy with those who desire to protect the Hindoo girl and the Hindoo child-widow from the suffering that is now, unhappily, the badge of all her tribe.

ENTERTAINMENT AT IGATPURI.

A very successful amateur performance took place last Friday night in the Railway Institute, Igatpuri, by the members of the Variety Club, which was started a month ago, comprising the bachelors of the station, to a fairly good house, considering the inclemency of the weather, which prevented many from attending, writes a correspondent. The Minstrels, under the able management of Mr. George Sangers, opened the evening's entertainment by singing the opening chorus "Row, boatmen, row" in good style and time. The two ballads "Little darling, dream of me" by Mr. W. Sangers, and "Down by the deep sad sea" by Mr. Alick Mullen, was specially well rendered. It would take too much space to particularize each item on the programme, but Mr. Sam Pearcy scored quite a success in his character song "Naughty, naughty," which was well received by the audience, and Mr. G. Brown's song, "It tickles the ladies," was also very good. The laughable farce, "Leave it to me," composed the second part of the programme, in which one and all sustained their characters admirably. Mr. Evans as "Joe Sprouts" was quite at home, and was the life and soul of the piece, and it could not have been placed in better hands. Mr. Rollo Mayes, as "Adolphus Courtney," was also very good, and looked quite an old "stager." Both the lady characters, Miss Rose Sheldon as "Susan," and Miss D. Mullen as "Amelia," were particularly good. The latter looked as charming as ever. Miss B. Mullen, who accompanied all the songs on the piano, deserves great praise indeed, this being her first undertaking, and the club have in her a pianist of no mean order. There is no lack of musical talent in the station, which should be encouraged, and on the whole, the promoters of the Variety Club may be heartily congratulated on the success they achieved.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. O. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O. B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji S. Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji, Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beramji Santook, Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. W. G. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE PROPOSED NEW ROADS AND OVERBRIDGES.

Dr. Blaney proposed that in accordance with letter, dated 16th July, 1890, from the Commissioner, forwarding 2 plans showing (c) proposed roads and overbridges from Fergusson Road to Sapari Baug Road, and ( ) proposed roads and overbridges from Clerk and Haines Roads to Parel Road opposite Chinchpokli Road, sanction be given as recommended by the Standing Committee, under Section 291 of the Municipal Act, to the laying out of the lines of the roads, as shown in red and yellow on the plans accompanying the letter. These roads, &c., being the natural results of the recommendations of the overbridge committee, it is very necessary to fix these lines as building applications are coming in, which interfere with them, and which have to be disposed of under Section 318 (b) of the Act.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE LIGHTING OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Dr. Cowasjee moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated 16th July, the Commissioner be requested to call upon Mr. Stevens to furnish an estimate for lighting the new Municipal buildings with both gas and electricity.

The President pointed out that they had already an estimate of the lighting by electricity and the words, "and electricity," having been struck out as unnecessary, the resolution as amended was carried.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF POLICE AND AN ADDITIONAL MAGISTRATE.

The Corporation next considered letter to the President No. 3779, Judicial Department, dated 15th July, 1890, from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, asking that Government may be favoured with the Corporation's views on the subject of the increase of the City of Bombay Police Force and proposed appointment of an additional Police Magistrate.

Colonel Wilson proposed that the matter concerning the appointment of an additional Police Magistrate be referred to a committee consisting of the President of the Corporation, Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., Mr. W. G. Roughton, and the Hon. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik. He also proposed that the consideration of the question of the proposed increase of the City of Bombay Police Force be postponed until the further report from Government alluded to in Mr. Lee Warner's letter was received by the Corporation.

Rai Bahadur Lachmonsing seconded the motion, which was carried, and on the motion of the President the name of the mover—Colonel Wilson—was added to the Committee.

DR. BLANEY AND THE ANALYSIS OF PAWAI WATER.

The next matter brought before the Corporation was a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 16th July, 1890, as under:—"That the following be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their resolution No. 1669, dated 29th May last:—Letter No. 7535, dated 14th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding series of analyses of the water from the Pawai and Goper dams, from 11th June to 9th July 1890."

Dr. Blaney proposed the following resolution:—That the letter of the Municipal Commissioner, and the analyses of the Pawai water, which accompany it, be recorded with the expression of regret that the Corporation had not the opportunity of discussing the health officer's reports on the quality of the Pawai water before that water was distributed in the city. 2. The Corporation is of opinion that the population of the Pawai village, now living on the gathering ground, is opposed to all sanitary rules, and that this population is a danger to the public health of this city, especially during the season when water is being collected in the Pawai reservoir. It is therefore desirable to discontinue the delivery of the Pawai water into Bombay, until the village of Pawai has been removed from the gathering ground and the filth on the surface clear away. Dr. Blaney said it was a matter of extreme regret that the Corporation was not consulted before the Pawai water was distributed in the houses. The Corporation had a right to be consulted, and if there was any meaning at all in its resolution of the 29th May last, calling for analyses of the water and for the submission of a report in the quality of the water, that meaning was that it wished to discuss the subject with the Commiss

July 22, diarrhœa, 3 ; July 29, diarahœa. 5 ; August 5 diarrhœa, 2 : August 12. diarrhœa, 5, and cholera 1 ; and August 19, diarrhœa 3, and cholera 1 ; total diarrhœa 20, and cholera 2. In the Pawai district—July 15,diarrhœa 12, and cholera 1; July 22,diarrhœa 8, and cholera 4 ; July 29, diarrhœa 15 and cholera 4 ; August 5, diarrhœa 22 and cholera 4 ; August 12, diarrhœa 15 and cholera 1 ; and August 19, diarrhœa 22 ; total diarrhœa 94 and cholera 14. The Tulsi water is supplied to 35 per cent. of the population, and the Pawai water to 65 per cent. These mortuary facts went far to confirm the fact that the Pawai water was polluted with human excrement, and that it was exercising a pernicious influence upon public health. This being so, it should no longer be delivered to the people at least for the present year. There was no necessity to deliver this water ; it was expensive to pump, and the Vehar reservoir was nearly filled and quite capable of supplying all the demands that would be made on it during the year. Should cholera become epidemic in Bombay, the night-soil polluted Pawai water surely aid in spreading the epidemic broadcast. The responsibility for allowing the occurrence of such an epidemic would rest upon those who should have prevented it. The Corporation was now sufficiently warned. It knew that the promise that was made to remove the Pawai village from the gathering ground had not been kept and that the people are drinking a water polluted with night-soil. The resolution now submitted was most reasonable and could only be disregarded with great risk. He, (Dr. Blaney) would refuse to drink any night-soil polluted water to please anybody. The thing cannot be justified on any sanitary grounds, and he hoped the Corporation would at once put a stop to its further delivery in 1890. The appeal that was made to the Corporation to purchase the gathering ground for 4 lakhs of rupees, was based on the fact that it was necessary to remove all habitations from the ground before the water was collected in the reservoir. The removal of the habitations had been neglected, and the water had in consequence been polluted with nigh-soil.

Dr. Shroff, in seconding the resolution observed that by doing so he did not wish to cast any reflection on the Municipal executives. Dr. Blaney had placed certain facts and figures which were as convincing as the facts and figures furnished by the Health Officer. Notwithstanding that the report of the Health Officer on the state of the water from Pawai was before the Corporation, they could not help taking into consideration the analysis which Dr. Blaney had placed before them, which was said to have been made by two very reliable men on this side of the Presidency.

A Member : Who are these two men ?

Dr. Shroff, continuing, said he took Dr. Blaney's statement that they were two thoroughly reliable men. According to Dr. Blaney, the Pawai water was contaminated, and it ought not to be supplied to the city. The more so, because the Vehar Lake was now so full. The Corporation should revert to the old order of things until the huts, which were so many sources of contamination, were removed.

Dr. Banks thought it advisable to ask the Health Officer to submit his report as to the various statements made by Dr. Blaney. Before they took any step in the matter, it was desirable that the several statements made should receive the consideration of the Health Officer, and with that view he moved an amendment that the matter be adjourned, pending the report from the Health Officer. Dr. Banks subsequently withdrew the above amendment, and moved another to the effect that the report of the Health Officer be recorded.

Mr. Roughton, in seconding the amendment, remarked that Pandu and Raghoo and other friends of Dr. Blaney would not feel themselves obliged to him for his advocacy in this matter. The Corporation had before them only an ex-parte statement made by Dr. Blaney. The thirty or forty huts from which, it was said, the night-soil found its way into the Pawai water, was at a great distance from the reservoir. Dr. Blaney had himself stated that due precautions had been taken to prevent such a contamination, and there was no doubt that such precautions were taken by the executive. The Corporation did not know who the two men who had furnished Dr. Blaney with an analysis of the water, were. Dr. Blaney ought to have informed them as to where he had got the water from, and what was the experience of those who had furnished him with the analysis. He (Mr. Roughton) would prefer to accept the analysis of the Health Officer, confirmed as it was by the Chemical Analyser to Government, rather than the analyses of two unnamed persons who were selected by Dr. Blaney. The testimony could not be accepted simply on the *ipsi dixit* of Dr. Blaney, who was known to have been constantly waging a war against the Pawai scheme. They must know under what circumstances was the water obtained, and the conditions under which it was sent in bottles to the analysts. The Pawai scheme ought not to be condemned simply on the statement made that day by Dr. Blaney. Until he heard that day from Dr. Blaney, he (Mr. Roughton) was under the impression that he had been drinking Pawai water ; but although Pawai water was not supplied to the residents of Malabar Hill, where he resided, he had no objection whatever to drink that water.

Mr. K. M. Kabraji gave every credit to Dr. Blaney for his honesty of purpose in all public questions and his great sanitary experience ; yet he could not help remarking that he had taken an alarmist view of the subject in question which could not but be productive of a great panic, especially among the Hindu community. The statement made by Dr. Blaney that night-soil found its way into the Pawai Reservoir would be received with great alarm and panic by the native community with its concomitant mischievous results. The Corporation should have before it sufficient, satisfactory, and conclusive evidence of the facts stated by Dr. Blaney, before they took any steps in the matter. A full inquiry ought to be made before these statements went forth to the public. The Pawai water was indeed much superior to the water of the Ganges, which was considered to be the holiest water.

Dr. Bhalchundra observed that if what Dr. Blaney had stated was a fact, it was a matter of great importance to those who made use of the Pawai water. It was absolutely necessary in a matter of this kind to remove any doubt that might exist in the minds of the public. He asked the Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation as to whether or not the state of affairs at Pawai was of the kind stated by Dr. Blaney.

The Municipal Commissioner said Dr. Blaney had thrown a great deal of discredit in very strong terms on the Health Officer and his analysis, and had secured two analyses made by eminent friends of his own. But the Health Officer's analysis had been confirmed by the Chemical Analyst to Government, and he—the Commissioner—confessed he preferred those authorities to Dr. Blaney's. With reference to another point that had been mentioned, he had said over and over again there were 92 huts on the Pawai gathering ground, and with reference to the contamination of the water he did not consider the people carted their nightsoil into the water ; and they would find from the analysis it had been shown that so far as chlorine was concerned, the filtered Vehar water and Pawai water were practically the same. He thought himself that the minds of the population might therefore be set at rest ; and the analyses of the Pawai and Tulsi water were the same. There was practically no difference. Again, he had watched the health of the city with the greatest care since Pawai was formed, and had he seen the slightest reason to believe the Pawai water was affecting the health of the people in the Pawai district, he would have stopped it at once. It was after having carefully watched it that they had not seen the slightest sign of the water being prejudicial to the health of the city they had allowed it to go on. He hoped, therefore, they would not cut it off now, and they must bear in mind that Dr. Blaney not only wanted to cut off the water now, when Vehar was full, but he wanted to cut it off when Vehar was half empty. They had the satisfaction of knowing Dr. Blaney was not so dangerous now as he was two months ago at all events. He—the Commissioner—had said one or two months ago that a patient frightened was half lost, and nothing would be more injudicious than to advertise the bad quality of the water even if it were bad. Even were the water good they would do harm by permitting a report to go to the world that it was bad. But he denied that it was bad ; he denied it on the authority of the analysis of the Health Officer, supported by the authority of the Analyst to Government. Dr. Blaney had not told them who were the eminent analysts who had supplied him with the analyses he had quoted.

Dr. Blaney said he could do so.

The Municipal Commissioner then said Dr. Blaney should have done so before the time came for him to reply. By holding the names back he was not treating the Corporation in a straightforward manner. The Corporation did not know what these data were. Would Dr. Blaney name them now to him ?

Dr. Blaney said they were Dr. M. G. Deshmukh and Mr. Preble, analyst to Messrs. Kemp and Co., both of whom were actively engaged in analyses every day of their lives. He had had no idea his word would have been doubted.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not doubt Dr. Blaney's word. He only said Dr. Blaney ought to have quoted those names before. He merely asked why Dr. Blaney had not given them before, in order that they might have been able to form their own opinions on them. Dr. Deshmukh was only assistant chemical analyst, and Mr. Preble was analyst to Messrs. Kemp & Co., and the Corporation could choose between them and the analysis of their Health Officer, supported as it was by the Government Chemical Analyst. He was surprised Dr. Blaney did not let him know sooner, for those analyses he quoted were taken, the latter on July 14. But he repeated he did not believe the health of the city had suffered one iota through the use of the Pawai water. He held he was fully justified ; and was justified now in acting upon the report of the professional adviser to the Commissioner, Dr. Weir,the Health Officer, and he held also that Dr. Weir as a chemical analyser was equal to any man in the presidency. He considered therefore he had done right in accepting his Analysis. If the Corporation considered he should have gone beyond Dr. Weir and the Government Analyser, they would of course pass that proposition ; but if they considered he might be guided by his professional adviser, then they would reject it. He would shortly lay facts and figures before them to show that they should have had a water-famine next year had the rains failed this year as they had done before, and had they not had Pawai ? The construction of Pawai had been an act of wisdom and prudence, and the use of Pawai water had also been an act of wisdom and prudence,and now it was proposed to censure him for not submitting the analysis to the Corporation before using the water. Had the public mind not been excited by Dr. Blaney, he might have thought it advisable to submit the analysis to them. But under the circumstances, he had thought it wiser, on the authority of the Health Officer, and after consultation with him, to take it upon himself to act in the manner he had done without the knowledge of the Corporation. In his humble opinion, he acted as any prudent man would have acted, and as he certainly would again. But the time did not permit. Had he waited to bring it before the Standing Committee and Corporation, the probability was they would have put off and lost the chance of using it. It was, therefore, to avoid that contingency he took it upon him to supply that water to the city. He was perfectly certain that the Corporation, if they had candidly reflected on the matter, would hold with him that he was perfectly justified in supplying Pawai water into the city without unnecessarily wasting those six weeks or two months, before he got the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Corporation, when the chance of using the water would have passed away. He did think the Corporation would hold him justified in adopting that course.

Mr. Kapadia said if they accepted Dr. Blaney's proposition, they would be casting a slur on their Health Officer and upon the Municipal Commissioner also ; and it would be equal to a vote of want of confidence in them. He thought the amendment of Dr. Banks would meet their purpose.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee supported Dr. Blaney's proposition.

Dr. Viegas thought the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to take precautions that the night-soil did not pass into the water.

Dr. Blaney said in the course of his reply that there was no doubt about the pollution of the water. That was the point upon which he asked them to vote for his proposition. He had himself seen the night-soil going into the water in streams, and as to the analyses he had quoted he believed the gentlemen who had made them, made more analyses of water than any other analyist in the Presidency. Still he did not base his proposition on the analyses. It was upon pollution of the water by the night-soil.

On a vote being taken, 17 voted for the amendment and 3 against it.

The President : The amendment is carried.

Dr. Blaney : More night-soil ! (Laughter.)

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday at 3 p. m.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. Selim S. Solomon, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1890. In doing so they regret that they have again to report an unfavourable season. There were none of the heavy rains, which are so necessary for Soonderbun cultivation in July and August ; and when the paddy was ripening towards the middle of November, heavy rains accompanied by stormy weather, thwarted its development. The crop of the season thus turned out considerably below the average. The directors are, however, glad to say that the price of paddy being high,the cash collection of the season was somewhat larger than in the previous year, the total amount collected being about Rs. 2,78,000, including interest and salamies on pottahs. This collection, however, was not sufficiently large to cover the company's demand on the ryots, the arrears due by whom will be found to have considerably increased. The actual increase in the area of land under settlement during the year was 23,500 beeghas, but owing to some land in several estates remaining uncultivated, the net increase, as shewn in the above statement, is only 17,043 beeghas. The increase in the rent is caused chiefly by the progressively increasing rates of land settled within the last few years. The regrettable increase in the ryot's debts is to be attributed chiefly to large estates in the Canning division having suffered considerably during the last season, the ryots' difficulties having been intensified by the occurrence of three unfavourable seasons in succession. The directors have, however, been assured by the agent that there is no apprehension of any great portion of the debt due by the ryots becoming bad, and that with two or three good seasons the debt will be materially reduced. The agent having reported that the sum of Rs. 4,767-4-3, forming portion of that debt, was considered by him irrecoverable, your directors have written off that sum from the Ryots' Outstanding Doubtful Debt Fund. During the year under report no new works of reclamation were taken in hand, but those which were already commenced in previous years were continued. The newly reclaimed lands are being gradually settled under the progressive rent system, and they form the main portion of the increase in the settled area shown in the statement, important additions having been made during the year in lots 130 and 136. The directors are glad to report that the rice mill, with its godowns, &c., at Canning, has been leased from February last for one year certain, at the monthly rent of Rs. 500' with option to the lessees to renew the lease for the second year at Rs. 10,000, and for the third year at Rs. 12,000 per annum. It will be observed that the sum of Rs. 37,577-6-2 was spent during the year on new works, and that the unadjusted outlay on those works was reduced by about Rs. 17,000. The cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 24,353-3-6. The directors regret to say that the Norton tube well must be pronounced almost a failure, inasmuch as the water in the pipe cannot be got to overflow. After the close of the monsoon last year the work was resumed and efforts were made to overcome the obstruction of the sand, but without success, as the sand rose in the tube as fast as it was removed. The year's expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 1,970-3, and your directors have in the present account wiped off Rs. 2,970-3, reducing the total cost of the operation to Rs. 7,000. It should be remembered that this balance of cost includes the value of the plant, such as a steam engine boiler and sundry tools. The work of boring is stopped during the monsoon. As regards the future course to be taken in connection with this work the directors have not yet come to any determination. Endeavours were made during the year, but without success, to secure an expert from Madras, who, it was hoped, would bring the experiment to a satisfactory conclusion. The sum of Rs. 9,644 was collected during the year for salamy on pottahs. This amount has been, as usual, credited to reserve fund, to which fund has also been added the sum of Rs. 700, being the amount of forfeited ninth dividend. Interest at 6 per cent. has been credited to the Reserve Fund and Ryots' Doubtful Debt Fund, amounting respectively to Rs 8,100 and Rs. 1,980. From the profit and loss account the sums of Rs. 6,556 and Rs. 5,787-4-3 have been transferred to these funds, which now stand at the figures of Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively. Following the usual custom Rs. 500 have been written off profit and loss account for depreciation in the value of the Company's moveable property. After these deductions the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account stands at Rs. 1,20,867-9-4, and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs 20 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 12,000, of that sum, and that the balance, Rs. 867-9-4, be carried forward to next year's account. Messrs. Motiram Bhagoobhai and B. R. Mody retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two directors in their place. They have also to appoint two auditors for the year ending 30th April 1891, and to fix their remuneration,

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share was declared, payable on and after the 2nd proximo. Messrs. Motiram Bhagoobhai and B. R. Mody, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents, and other officers of the company, for their able management of the business ; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE SEQUEL TO THE APOLLO STREET FIRE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Pestonji Muncherji Mody, of Messrs. P. M. Mody and Company, Fort, Bombay, stands charged, at the instance of Mr. Symington, Secretary to the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating that firm to the amount of Rs. 40,000, covering certain property alleged to have been destroyed in the Apollo Street Fire, in November last, was resumed for hearing yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Payne, of Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, was counsel for the prosecution and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defence.

Bhao Ram Ragoba, of Messrs, Lidbetter and Young, was re-examined by Mr. Buroodeen Tyabjee. He said he produced the report of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young to the complainant of the 9th December, 1889.

At this stage the Magistrate remarked that he believed that all parties to the case clearly understood from the outset that if he thought that a *prima facie* case had been established he would have to send it before a jury. He purposed to follow the usual procedure, and ask the defendant what explanation he had to make in regard to the evidence given against him in the present case.

Defendant : I leave that point entirely in the hands of my solicitors. I am not guilty.

Mr. Craigie, on behalf of the defendant, said it was a matter of considerable importance to his client that the case should not be committed to the Sessions ; for if that should be the case the defendant would be put to considerable expense. The present case had been hanging over his head for nearly three months, and in being committed to the Sessions it would be prolonged for an uncertain period before he could clear himself. He requested the case should not be put before a jury before a strong *prima facie* was made out. On the evidence before the Court it was contended by Mr. Craigie that the Magistrate could not hold it as such. From the information it was ascertained that the statements made by the complainant were contradicted in the evidence since no direct instructions had been given to the firm of Messrs. Lidbetter and young by Mr. Symington to ascertain the value of the entire stock of goods which were possessed by the defendant. It was stated by the prosecution that the defendant when called upon to sign the agreement asserted that all his goods had been destroyed in the late fire. This, as the Court would find on looking through the evidence, was contradictory evidence since the investigation referred only to the stock in the shop, at Apollo Street.

The Magistrate informed Mr. Craigie that the view, which he had taken of the present charge, was that after the investigations were completed by Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, the prosecutor became aware of the fact that it had not been conducted on a proper basis since there were motives for believing that the defendant had other godowns than those in the Apollo Street, and at the Prince's Dock. Finding this to be the case the complainant no doubt made up his mind not to pay the money which had been demanded by the defendant until he had drawn up a declaration to the effect that he owned no other goods except those at the Apollo Street shop and the Prince's Dock. The question was whether the representation which had been submitted by the accused was false, and whether Mr. Symington had been induced to pay over the money to him on that representation. Mr. Craigie asked the Magistrate whether he had taken the interview of the 9th of December into account, and was answered in the affirmative. From the statements of Mr. Symington it appeared to him (Mr. Craigie) that no mention had been made concerning other godowns until the 12th of December. He (Mr. Craigie) did not admit that anything had been mentioned with regard to that point on the morning of the 12th. He hoped that the uncorroborated statement of Mr. Symington would not be allowed to override any portion of the defence.

Mr. Cooper said he was not going to try the case but would leave it to be decided by a jury since there seemed to have been conflicting statements made.

His Worship was further requested by Mr. Craigie to bear in mind the fact that the case was one of cheating, and pointed out that a long investigation had been entered upon after the fire on behalf of the Queen Insurance Company with a view to ascertaining the value of the goods which had been destroyed. This enquiry was conducted for nearly a month and not a single word had been said in reference to the accused having other warehouses, his client was not to be made responsible if questions of the above nature had not been put to him. It was admitted that defendant had not made any false representations before the 9th December, the date on which an interview took place between his client, Mr. Young, and Mr. Symington touching the claim for salvage. The defendant had been induced to relinquish this claim on the distinct understanding that the Rs. 40,000 would be paid to him within three days. By the accused foregoing his claim for salvage he had entered into a new contract with Mr. Symington, so that no further question remained as to the value of the goods. It could, threfore, be rightly said that his client had allowed Mr. Symington every opportunity for investigating that claim, since he had placed all his books in the hands of the Company for the report of professional men by whom the accounts were examined. The goods had been found to be worth more than Rs. 40,000, the amount claimed. His client had acted within his right in asking them not to delay the settlement of the matter. He was then told by the Queen Insurance Company that he would without further investigation receive the sum of Rs. 40,000 within three days, if he would give up his claim for salvage. With regard to the conduct of Mr. Symington when in the witness-box he (Mr. Craigie) said that gentleman must have a very bad memory regarding certain things, or conducted his business affairs in a very bad way. In regard to the question of salvage, Mr. Symington at first repudiated all knowledge of it. He then admitted that the claim had been made by the accused. Mr. Craigie requested to be informed whether statements of such a nature could be relied upon in a charge of cheating.

The Magistrate in reply said it appeared to him that the prosecutor would not have handed the cheque to the accused if a false representation had not been made to him. It was under this misrepresentation that the money had been paid to the defendant.

Mr. Craigie wished to know whether Mr. Symington had any right to ask for the representation.

The Magistrate : Mr. Symington's duty was, if he entertained the doubt, that the examination of the books had been conducted on a wrong basis to have refused payment of the money demanded.

Mr. Craigie thought, as a matter of law, his client could not be made responsible for the errors made by Mr. Symington, who had conducted the investigation upon a wrongful basis.

The question is, the Magistrate observed, whether the cheque had been obtained on false pretences, and whether if the accused had not signed the misrepresentation, Mr. Symington would have paid the money to the defendant.

Mr. Craigie thought that the letter of December 9, together with what occurred at the interview ; constituted quite a new contract. There is nothing to show that the accused fraudulently and dishonestly induced Mr. Symington to pay the money. The question of Rs. 40,000 was really the property of the accused. It was impossible that any fraudulent intention existed at the time in the mind of the accused.

The Magistrate said that there seemed to be some doubts as to the correctness of the accounts. Mr. Craigie pointed out that prior to that date nothing had been said about a misrepresentation having been made. It was not the duty of Mr. Symington to have imposed fresh terms after that date and come forward and state that he had been induced to pay the money by misrepresentations. Such a contract having been agreed to his client would have been perfectly justified in proceeding against Mr. Symington in a civil court.

Mr. Cooper informed Mr. Craigie that there was no doubt that an agreement had been entered into, but if after that agreement the complainant was of opinion that it had been made on a wrong basis, and had been induced to make payment of the money by misrepresentations, then the offence of cheating had been committed. Having alluded to the manner in which the cheque had been drawn and the way in which the document was placed before his client ; Mr. Craigie stated that coming to the question of what constituted a strong *prima facie* case held that the present one was not possessed of such evidence for the accused being convicted by a jury. Mr. Craigie thought the case had been brought on wholly insufficient grounds before the Court. Mr. Symington before getting into the witness-box had neglected to refresh his memory, and had in consequence made many statements which were afterwards found to be not true. He wished to be informed whether the accused was to be committed to the Sessions on such statements. For without doubt Mr. Symington both in regard to the question of salvage and some other points had submitted not a few reckless statements. As far as he (Mr. Craigie) could see the prosecutor may have intended to take the declaration from the defendant as a protection against his own directors, Mr. Mody would in that case have been justified in declining to sign the document.

Mr. Cooper at this stage remarked that the longer he (Mr. Craigie) addressed him, the more difficult it became for him to come to a conclusion on the matter upon the evidence before the Court, and so justified him (the Magistrate) in sending the case to the Sessions. If he had elected to deal with the case himself he said he should not have felt justified in discharging the accused without framing a charge.

Mr. Craigie : If your Worship has made up your mind not to deal with the case yourself then I presume you have decided to commit the accused, and if that is so I cannot hope to make any impression on your mind by any further argument. In fact if I had known your mind at the outset, I should not have wasted time by addressing you on behalf of my client. It appears to me perfectly useless to do so.

Mr. Cooper : I have always heard your remarks, Mr. Craigie, patiently and with the greatest respect, and they have always been received in a proper manner, and have carried weight whenever bearing upon matter under argument. I have always endeavoured in this Court (where you must give me credit for having some experience) to deal fairly with both the bar and accused persons.

Mr. Craigie : If you have made up your mind I will not waste further time.

His Worship : So far your arguments have not convinced me that there is not a *prima facie* case.

The Magistrate then framed the charge, and committed the accused to the Sessions, liberating him on bail.

BOMBAY FABIAN SOCIETY.

On Friday, writes a correspondent, the Bombay Fabian Society met, by invitation, at Mr. Gostling's residence, to listen to a lecture by Mr. Faulding, entitled " The present duty of the cultured to the working classes." Upwards of forty ladies and gentlemen were present.

Mr. Faulding, in the course of his lecture, said that he was afraid that he was not in entire accord with Fabian Society, for while he very strongly held that Socialism as an ideal principle was the best possible condition under which man could live and develop, yet he was decidedly averse to the endeavour made to bring it about by drastic measures, or even to teach its principles, as they must of necessity be taught, to an unenlightened multitude lead to worse evils ; evidence of this might be found in the French Revolution, which, though it accomplished a great deal, brought but little nearer the socialistic state which was preached by Rousseau. That Socialism would be accomplished some day he did not doubt, but it must of necessity be a matter of very gradual, almost imperceptible growth as all things that are of value and endure are ever found to be. With these views, he deprecated the attitude taken up by Socialists which might be defined as one of uncompromising hostility towards capital which under present conditions the speaker declared to be absolutely necessary, evil though in theory it might be. The present duty of the cultured to the working classes seemed to consist from a negative aspect. 1. In holding aloof from trades unions or other societies of the kind, and assuming a perfectly neutral position towards both capital and labor. 2. To avoid all discussions on political economy or any subject likely to create or ferment disturbance in the body politic. Working men would gradually discover all this for themselves and bring such reforms about as they were able from time to time. 3. Refusing all direct benefactions which tended to pauperise and never really helped the poorer classes. 4. To discountenance all attempts to carry out by sweeping legislation the state which all right-thinking men desire to see accomplished. In matters of legislation the first subject calling for immediate attention was the proper housing of the working classes, whether in town or country. The State is bound to see that all its citizens were well cared for in this respect, and were either housed as free men, able and willing to work, in dwellings and amid conditions which would enable them to develop, or else lodged in well-built jails or workhouses. This legislation might be greatly helped by private benefactions, and a very great improvement might be effected with very little, if any, extra taxation. A society having branches throughout the kingdom should be formed to bring about this very necessary reform and sweep away the rookeries and slums which abound in all our large cities. Akin to this another national society should be formed to insist on open spaces and play-grounds being provided to a large extent for the use of the people so that within convenient distance of all, a place of recreation with gymnasia, baths, cricket fields, &c., should be found. Another reform urgently needed and which comes within the scope of practical politics is the universal establishment of free elementary schools. The State was bound to care for the physical well-being of the people, and still more concerned to provide for the proper mental equipment of every child. The strength of a nation consisting in the proportion of intelligent able-bodied citizens it numbered. State libraries should be established within the reach of all, where access to books could be obtained free of charge. Nothing would so much add to the material wealth and prosperity of a nation as the spread of knowledge, and the non-reading as well as all the other portions of the community greatly benefit. Other reforms would no doubt occur to those present. And when these measures were passed, they would be but the stepping-stones to further legislation tending to gradually level up society instead of levelling down, as many Socialists seemed to desire. The lecturer, however, was of opinion that more could be accomplished by moral suasion, by direct intercourse with the people, than by Acts of Parliament ; and suggested that the present practical duty of the cultured philanthropist was to spread a desire for cleanliness in person and in the houses of the working classes ; to endeavour to beautify and awaken a love of the arts. In addition to the education provided by the State, the cultured classes owe it to their poorer brethren to instruct them in principles and habits of thrift ; and the starting of national insurance and provident funds might well occupy the attention of some of the best intellects ; lectures on these and kindred subjects such as co-operation, self-restraint, physiology, cooking, dress-making, elementary chemistry, &c., should be given both to mixed audiences, and teaching of a special nature should be imparted to young men and women, so that many of the evils which society suffers under now would not be inflicted (as at present they largely are) by want of knowledge. In conclusion he said that while the principle of heredity was one which would retard for a generation or two any very great change being brought about in the social conditions of the people, yet education would most assured ly produce a good effect. He also urged that the duty of the cultured classes was to show their love for and their faith in their poorer brethren and by a consistent course of self-denying labour prove conclusively that when the lower classes were ripe for Socialism, that the classes above would gladly combine to bring about the ideal state which he ventured to think all present would be pleased to welcome. It must, however, be acknowledged that though education, improved dwellings, better food, fresh air, and increased comforts, are very well in their way and would do much to promote happiness, yet happiness, after all, depends most largely on the state of the mind, and he could not conclude better than by quoting the familiar lines from Goldsmith's " Traveller."

> Vain, very vain, my weary search to find
> That bliss which only centres in the mind !
> Why have I strayed from pleasure and repose
> To seek a good each Government bestows ?
> In every Government, though terrors reign,
> Though tyrant kings, or tyrant laws restrain,
> How small that all of human hearts endure,
> That part which laws or kings can cause or cure,
> Still to ourselves in every place consigned,
> Our own felicity we make or find,
> Which secret course which no land storms annoy
> Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.

Mrs. Gostling opened the discussion by saying that Socialism was a practical doctrine, and she would show him that Socialists were practical people. In the July number of the *Christian Socialist* in an article headed " Centres of Influence," it appeared that municipal socialism was very advanced in Glasgow, and she named some of the more important municipal undertakings in that place, which were as follows :—Gas and water works, city improvement trusts, having the control and erection of artisan's dwellings and model lodging house.—1. Sanitary department with the control of hospitals ; public baths and wash-houses and also a large control over the tramways, which after 1894 are expected to yield a big income to the treasury. All this was due to socialistic influence and labour. Candidates now sat again on the municipal bench. She did not agree with Mr. Faulding as to the trades unions. Like other things, they needed the help of the cultured and leisured classes to guide them. It was most necessary that political economy should be discussed by the working classes, although all the political economy they needed was food and clothes. It was by their studying these things that the changes they wanted would come without bloodshed.

Mr. Smetham was the next speaker and said that he was of opinion that co-operation, with the sharing of the profits amongst employer and employed, from whose labor the profit resulted, should be practised, as was the case in some firms in London. He also thought technical education should not be forgotten, for what was the use of Euclid to a poor man who had to earn his living in a trade. He knew of a gardener whose sons in consequence of education developed into clerk with threadbare coats istead of earning a more comfortable living by gardening. If technically educated he thought the workmen would have a much better chance in life. In fact England was behind the Continent in not providing technical education.

Mr. Hall asked Mr. Smetham how he would regulate wages if trade was exceptionaly bad and there were no profits, because, if the workmen reaped an advantage when all was prosperous in the reverse case wages might be infinitesimal.

Mr. Smetham gave it as his opinion that a minimum rate of wages should be fixed.

Mr. W. A. Chambers said that he took exception to the title of Mr. Faulding's lecture. He had yet to learn that culture was monopolised by any one class ; he had found that culture, in the proper sense of the word, was as much a part of the working class as any other, and that a cultured person was not merely a learned man, but he was one whose presence gave happiness to all those about him. As to the reforms which Mr. Faulding had mentioned, housing of the people, open-air spaces, free education—all these were being agitated for, and by the very people who had been condemned—the Socialists. He was afraid that the lecturer was one of those critics who patted people on the back and said " you are very good fellows, you have splendid ideas, but your policy is wrong and you should follow my advice." Mr. Faulding was very much like a little boy who brought a piece of wood or a brick to an architect, and advised him not to mind about the general design, but to use the piece of stick or the brick. The gifts of the boy might be useful, but he was sure that Socialists were not prepared to forget their glorious ideals and to forsake them for such reforms as were advocated by the lecturer.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Smetham as to what the Society hoped to accomplish in India further than affording a pleasant mode of passing time to ladies and gentlemen, who would come to the meetings as they would go to a theatre or concert hall, Mr. Gostling said that he and his wife were members of the Fabian Society in London, and as such they felt that they would like to carry on the work of the Society out here in Bombay. He first heard of Socialism when in England six years ago, and was astonished when there again last year, at the rapid progress of Socialistic feeling ? In social and religious bodies Radicalism was a thing of the past, Liberalism and Toryism had gone, and the moving force of to-day that was to change the face of all things was Socialism. It was necessary to acquaint people of the force and whether it was leading the world, so that they might, when they understood what it was by deligent study—for it required deep study—to help to bring in the change by thought and not by force.

Mr. Faulding briefly replied to the criticisms which had been made on his paper.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and Assessors.)

A CASE UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND ACQUISITON ACT AND IN THE MATTER OF GOVERNMENT.

His lordship delivered judgment on a reference, dated 25th August 1888, by Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, then Collector of Bombay, in the matter of the Land Acquisition Act and in the matter of certain land situated at the junction of the Parel and Chinchpoogly roads. His lordship was assisted in the enquiry by Mr. E. W. Flower, house agent, as assessor on behalf of Government, and by Mr. John Campbell, C. E., as assessor on behalf of Munjee Khetsey, the claimant. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Collector ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, appeared for the claimant.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said : The question at present for determination is the amount of compensation to be awarded for the land which the Collector in this case has taken up for public purposes. The land in question is situated at the junction of the Parel and Chinchpoogly roads, and is the corner plot between these. It comprises 2,209 square yards, has a frontage in the Parel Road of 200 feet, and a mean depth eastward from that road of 120 feet ; on the Chinchpoogly Road it has a frontage of 160 feet, and a mean depth from that road of 160 feet northwards. The land was been acquired for the purpose of enabling the Municipal Corporation to erect a fire-engine station upon it, and the Corporation will eventually have to pay for the land, though they are not nominally parties to these proceedings. It was taken up in persuance of a Government notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 5th July 1888, and actual possession of it was taken on the 20th September following. As the whole plot of land was acquired, no compensation for severance, or damages by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, are claimed by the owner, and the only point the Court has to consider is, under section 24, clause 1 of the Act " the market value at the time of awarding compensation of such land." The Collector is willing to give Rs. 5 per square yard for the land, but did not tender the amount, as no one attended at his office pursuant to his notice. The claimant states that that amount is altogether inadequate ; that the land is quite exceptionally favourably situated, having a frontage on two important roads ; and that the value of land in this neighbourhood is rapidly rising every day. He claims at the rate of Rs. 26 per square yard. In support of the value put upon the land by the Collector, Government rely upon the fact that during the past five years or so, numerous set-backs for the purpose of improving and widening the Parel Road, have been made upon it, and that the Municipality have acquired land from the adjoining owners for this purpose. The price paid for the land so acquired has been paid nearly uniformly at the rate of Rs. 5 per square yard and has been arrived at by agreement with the owners. In one case where the owner would not agree with the Municipality as to the rate for his land, the Chief Presidency Magistrate awarded him Rs. 2-12 per square yard. This land was on the Chinchpoogly Road and very close to the land in question. It was contended by Mr. Inverarity, and I think rightly, that this award is not evidence as to the market value of the land. The magistrate's award does not fall within the class of judgments which, under sections 41 and 42 of the Evidence Act, are admissible in evidence. Though the rate of Rs. 5 for the set-backs in the Parel Road has been agreed to by the owners of land which has been taken for widening it, *I* do not think that rate a fair test of the market price of such land. The rate seems to have been adopted before or in the year 1885, and the landowners have been induced to acquiesce in it ever since partly by judicious pressure, partly by persuasion, and concession on the part of the Municipality in the matters, and chiefly by the feeling that a precedent has been established which it is not worth their while, and would be invidious on their part as public-spirited citizens, to resist. The evidence shows that it is only the land immediately adjoining and having a frontage on the road which is of particular value. The land behind that is in abundance and of comparatively little value. The taking away of valuable land in the front renders valuable an equal portion of comparatively valueless land in the rear. The result is of course different in the crowded city. Each yard of land taken there is *pro tanto* an absolute loss to the owners. Hence their objection to the process and an obstinate resistance to their acceptance of less for the land taken than its utmost value. The claimants, in support of their contention, rely *inter alia* upon an arithmetical calculation of the value of the land based upon the rental which the owners of land in the vicinity receive from the challs or other buildings upon it. Mr. Rugoonath Macoond, C. E., Architect and Surveyor, has demonstrated, apparently to his own satisfaction, that upon this basis the land in question is worth Rs. 26 per square yard. When we have before the Court evidence of actual purchases and sales of land in the vicinity, in none of which does the actual price given even remotely approximates to that figure, it is plain that there must be something intrinsically unsound in the calculation or its basis. It would be easy to point out wherein this unsoundness consists. (Method explained.) The recognised modes are : 1. If a part or parts of the land taken up has or have been previously sold, such sales are taken as a fair basis upon which, making all proper allowances for situation, &c., to determine the value of that taken. 2. To ascertain the net annual income of the land and to deduce its value by allowing a certain number of years' purchase of such income, according to the nature of the property. 3. To find out the prices at which lands in the vicinity have been sold and purchased, and making all due allowance for situation, to deduce from such sales the price which the land in question would probably fetch if offered for sale to the public. In the present case, there is no evidence of the purchase and sale of the land itself or any part of it, sufficiently recent to enable the Court to adopt the first method of valuation, and in this instance it would be unfair to adopt the second. The land, before it was taken by the Collector, had been let by the *katti* (a local measure which, I believe, varies, and in this case is 20 by 25 feet), at Rs. 3 per *katti* per mensem. It was not fully let, and brought in only an income of Rs. 34 per mensem. The evidence of Jan Mahomed Cassum shows that this income could have been readily raised ; and I consider that in a neighbourhood in the vicinity of a town where building is going on, it would be unjust to apply the second criterion if there is a fair probability of the owner being able, owing to its situation, to sell or lease his land for building purposes. The value of land should be determined, not necessarily according to its present disposition, but laid out in the most lucrative and advantageous way in which the owner can dispose of it. Premchand *vs.* Collector of Calcutta, I. L. R. 2 Cal. p. 10 3, Collector of Po

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers*]

THE Finance Committee of the American Senate has applied to the State Department for an expression of opinion as to whether the Bimetallic Conference between the United States and the nations comprised in the Latin Union proposed by Senator Teller would conflict with the Conference to discuss the adoption of common silver coins by the nations of North, Central, and South America proposed by the recent Pan-American Conference. Mr. Adee, the assistant secretary to the American State Department, has replied to the inquiry as follows:—"It would be advisable, perhaps, to invite the Governments of the countries comprising the Latin Union to participate in this Conference so far as to the adoption of ratios between silver and gold, even if they did not enter into the proposed arrangement for a common currency. In this connection, it may be suggested as advisable for Congress to invite in some manner, by resolution or otherwise, the policy to be pursued by the delegates from the United States to the International American Monetary Conference to meet in Washington in January next. As you will observe from the letter of the Secretary of State herewith enclosed, that body has to consider the unity and kind of currency, the uses it shall have and the value and proportion of the international coin or coins, and their relation to gold. And the delegates from the United States would naturally be relieved from much responsibility and be able to facilitate the purposes of the gathering if they could be guided in their action by instruction, or at least by an expression of opinion, from the legislative branch of the Government, to which any conclusion they may reach must be ultimately referred for ratification." The reply is additional evidence that the American Government is taking up the silver question seriously, and it can scarcely be doubted that its own independent action in the direction of the remonetisation of silver will inspire confidence in other Governments. Hitherto Governments generally have regarded the proposals for international remonetisation as due solely to a merely selfish desire to escape from difficulties in which one or other nation found itself involved, and each has been afraid of being merely utilised to take the chestnuts from the fire. The bold example set by the United States must more and more be recognised as a proof of good faith in the matter, and tend to bring the silver question more and more within the sphere of practical international politics.

The Vienna papers give the details respecting the sales of the Roumanian silver by the syndicate headed by Messrs. Thorsch and Sons of that city. Of the total amount of 25,000,000 francs (say £1000,000 at the par value), the contract made with the Roumanian Government in May last, it will be remembered, was for 10,000,000 francs (£400,000) firm, with an option as regarded the other 15,000,000 francs (£600,000.) The option was exercised on June 13, and the whole operation has been carried through within about two and a half months. The silver was sold chiefly in London, and a considerable part has, it is stated, been shipped to India. The Roumanian Government is to be paid in gold, about half in 20-franc pieces and the rest in other gold coins. The silver was taken over by the syndicate, it is added, at a price equivalent to about 45d. in London, and the average re-selling price is said to have been 43½d. It will be seen that the syndicate rather than the Roumanian Government has had the best of the bargain.

It is understood that the inchoate company bearing some such title as the "Nitrate Development Company, Limited," efforts at the formation of which have for some considerable time past been in progress, is not likely to be proceeded with. The object of the company was to restrict the output of nitrate of soda by agreement, and to make arrangements that producers should be able to place their production in London at a given time, the whole to pass through the hands of a leading London house, upon which the producers in Tarapaca would be at liberty to draw. Some such plan was considered feasible in combination with a restriction of output. Latterly, however, views of a different complexion have prevailed, and, from what we can gather, the plan now in favour is to let arrangements for limiting the output be initiated and settled on the other side—that is to say, in Tarapaca. It certainly seems more reasonable that producers on the spot should be permitted, in the first instance, to make such arrangements amongst themselves as they may consider best in the general interest, and for the benefit of the market for the article; and this being the essence of the new plan as proposed, we hear that the London companies, or a number of them, have cabled instructions to their representatives on the spot to work, as far as possible, in accord with the local producers, with a view to the carrying out of the plan above sketched.

The British Consul at Brindisi, in the course of an interesting report on the trade and agriculture of his district, especially of the province of Lecce, observes that there are but thirteen local or co-operative banks in the province, and small proprietors, unable to obtain advances from the agencies of the large banks, and having no co-operative bank to assist them, have to resort to usurers to obtain funds to cultivate their vineyards. In the published statistics of the Chamber of Commerce for the province for the year 1888, some astounding figures are given on this subject. "How the Chamber has obtained the information I am unable to say, but the surprising feature is that, after paying the land tax of 40 per cent. on the assessed value of the land, the owner has been able to pay such rates of interest as those quoted below (as he must have done or have sacrificed his property). Such being the case, it can only result that had these unfortunate proprietors been able to get money on fairly easy terms, say 8 to 10 per cent. per annum, they would have found agriculture in this province a very profitable speculation. At first sight it would seem that such a state of things might be worthy of the attention of foreign bankers; if proprietors can and do pay such rates of interest, surely legitimate banking business would prosper here. The communes cited are in out-of-the-way positions, far from the larger towns, which in some measure explains matters." The table appended gives a list of twenty-eight communes, with the rate per cent per annum charged for money lent to agriculturists. The lowest rate is 40 and the highest 1,200 per cent. The average is almost 215 per cent. throughout the whole province.

Official reports on the Italian crops to the end of July say that appearances have generally become more favourable, but especially in Upper Italy, in consequence of warm showers. In South Italy more rain is desired. Hail, rain, and wind storms have done observable damage in parts of Lombardy, Venetia, and Emilia. The wheat harvest is ended, and the threshing has given generally very satisfactory results, with the exception of some of the Southern Adriatic and Sicilian provinces. The wine crop promises to be a good one, and the maize looks very well.

The *Bulletin des Soies et des Soieries* contains statistics compiled by the Lyons syndicate of silk merchants respecting the production of silk in the world last year. The figures are, of course, merely approximate, for the results of the harvest in the interior of China, Japan, India, Persia, and the Caucasus cannot be absolutely estimated. If it were possible to get the exact figures of the production in these comparatively unknown regions, it is not an exaggeration to say that the general silk production of the world would be found to be double what the figures show it to be now. The syndicate has no interest in securing definite information concerning these remote districts. It is sufficient for commercial purposes to obtain the returns of the European harvests, and those districts of the Far East which supply European and American manufacturers. The syndicate estimates the general production of silk in 1889 at 11,706,000 kilos. For the previous four years the figures were as follows:—1888, 11,548,000 kilos; 1887, 11,888,000 kilos; 1886, 10,554,000 kilos; and 1885, 9,002,0 0 kilos. The average of the four years, 1885 to 1888, being 10,748,000 kilos, it will be seen that the production of 1889 considerably exceeds the average. This result has been obtained notwithstanding the deficiency in the European harvests, owing to the improvement in the Levant district, notably Syria, and especially in the larger Asiatic arrivals.

According to Montreal advices, the failure of the attempt to form an English syndicate to buy up and work the Canadian cotton mills has resulted in a serious collapse in the prices of the shares. The *Trade Bulletin* of that city observes that Canada Cotton Mill stock, which some time ago was held at 55, is now offered at 45, and Montreal Cotton, which was held at 100, is now offered at 80. Stormont, which sold at 45, has since been offered at 40. The last sale of Hochelaga was at 126, whilst Dundas has been offered at as low as 20. "The opinion is," says the quoted journal, "that many of our cotton magnates thought all the mills in the country were going to be taken over by the English syndicate at par, wholly independent of their dividend and non-dividend playing records; and now that the syndicate scheme has fallen through, at least for an indefinite period, the stockholders of those mills that never paid a dividend are suffering from quite a spell of nausea."

LORD SALISBURY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE usual August banquet to her Majesty's Ministers took place on Wednesday evening (Aug. 6) at the Mansion House, when a large company assembled at the invitation of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The customary loyal toasts were given, and Admiral Fairfax replied for the Navy, and Earl Brownlow for the Army.

Lord Salisbury, in replying for her Majesty's Ministers, said that never, in the course of the five years during which he had had to respond to this toast had the appearance of the world presented so uninteresting a complexion as at the present moment. It was uninteresting because it was eminently and thoroughly pacific. Perhaps it was that very peacefulness in Europe that had removed Europe almost entirely from the ken of those interested in foreign affairs. We were thinking of Africa, and nothing else now. His lordship continued:—

I should like to cite the deep interest taken in Africa as another proof of the strong pacific feeling which is gradually getting an undisputed hold of the strongest and most ruling intellects of the world. Men have welcomed the agreement we have made with the principal nation of the world regarding Africa, partly, no doubt, on account of the great field opened to English industry and enterprise, but also because they recognize that in this agreement we are removing the most probable and dangerous causes of possible quarrel between nations who ought always to be at peace. We have been engaged in what, to the satirist, may appear the somewhat needless task of drawing lines on maps of places where none have trodden. We have been giving away lakes and mountains to each other, and we have been only hindered by the small impediment that we never knew exactly where they were. But whatever superfluous incongruity there may have been in this partition of the unknown, there is this much practical merit—that it has removed possible causes of quarrel from those members of our respective nations who, on account of their very adventurous and gallant and self-devoted lives, are too apt to push with undue ferocity the claims of their respective countries against each other. If you feel that we have given up ourselves too zealously to partition and distribution of territories which do not exactly belong to us, and which indeed belong to other people, and which it will be some time before our authorities have the chance of visiting, you must always read between the lines and see that we have been the means of avoiding a cause of quarrel between the nations of the world, and that England has contributed her quota to the cause of peace.

Lord Salisbury then went on to refer to the improving condition of Egypt and said:—If Egypt is growing in prosperity and security of every kind, if the abuses which long generations of misrule have fastened upon her are disappearing one by one, let there be no mistake about it—it is to English energy, to English administration, to English traditions that this great result is due. The time may come—will come, I hope—when this great achievement may be perpetuated without the aid of the great race to whom they were originally due; but that time has not come yet, and we should be compromising every chance of securing to posterity the great advantages which for the present we have produced if we allow any considerations to induce us to withdraw our hand from the duty which events have cast upon us, and which we have solemnly undertaken.

Having referred to the condition of Persia and the efforts now being made by the Shah for the economic development of the resources of his country, Lord Salisbury went on to speak of Ireland. He said that the mandate which the Government received when they were brought into power was to give their attention to Ireland. He continued:—We were so to rule Ireland as, if possible, to put a stop to the seditious disorder which was menacing the civic existence of that country. We were to restore, as far as in us lay, those elements and conditions of prosperity which should justify and recommend to the Irish people the continuance of that union on which we believe unnumbered blessings to both countries depend. I think that in the five years that have passed we may claim that that mandate has been fulfilled. We may claim that Ireland is in every sense more orderly, more contented, more prosperous that it was when we took it in hand, that the progress of Home Rule notions has not been advanced, but has been delayed; and, above all, that obedience to the law, of which they had almost forgotten the secret, has been to a great extent, and over vast areas of the country, restored where it was unknown. I hope that this process may continue, and that whatever in the way of political change may lie before us in the future, we shall never see those in power, who are pledged by past action or past expressions, to give the rein to anarchy, and treat the law with contempt.

Lord Salisbury next spoke of obstruction in Parliament. During a portion of this year obstruction had he said, been King. There was no doubt that in the age in which we live men talk more and more. In courts of law cases which in the good old days would have taken three hours now take ten days. But by the side of that natural phenomenon there was another painful feature which is coming into view. It was evident that a new power had arisen, a power which believes in its own mandate, and means to exercise its own authority—the great power of obstruction. No doubt these things did not exist in our fathers' days, and his lordship's impression was that our forefathers would have found a short and easy way over difficulties of that kind. If he might venture to prophesy he would say that our descendants will find their short way over. The formidable feature, however, was the change that is coming over our Parliamentary ethics.

It is now supposed to be the legitimate privilege of your Parliamentary position to prevent by sheer talking any measure to which you object from finding its place in the statute book. I see there are people who say the Government have been defeated in this or that measure in the present year. It is not true. The Government have not been defeated in any measure in this session, but people who have liberty to talk have talked so hard that the Government had no time to transact its business. No nation will ever flourish if it allows unrestricted exercise to the powers of the Parliamentary bore. But, in spite of these things, I think some useful additions have still been made to the statute book. Perhaps we may say it has been done during moments of inadvertence on the part of those who exercise the self-imposed duty of obstruction. But it has been done, and I venture to protest against the idea, either that the efficiency of Ministers is to be reckoned by their power of forcing measures through this formidable obstruction, or that the legislation of the country, when the country really requires legislation, will in the long run be prevented by this new found enemy. (Cheers.) Depend upon it we shall in the long run be able to bring our Parliamentary institutions into that condition that they will satisfy whatever demands the people have to make upon them, and that some difficulties of form or accident of the kind to which we have been exposed this year will not prevent wholesome legislation being adopted.

THE FIGHTING IN SAN SALVADOR.

DESPATCHES from San Salvador report that General Rivas, who was recently recalled from Honduras by the Salvadorian Government to raise troops to operate against Guatemala on the frontier, turned traitor. He left San Salvador, the capital, and was supposed to be *en route* to the frontier, when he suddenly returned at the head of 2,000 Indians. With this force General Rivas attacked and carried the Artillery Barracks by storm. Only a few men had been left in charge of the barracks, but they fought desperately. The Indians then pillaged several houses, and the people were thrown into a state of panic. Meanwhile news of General Rivas's treachery had been sent to the frontier, and General Antonio Ezeta was ordered from the frontier with 2,000 men. He set out forthwith, and on reaching San Salvador attacked the rebel troops and defeated them. General Rivas escaped, but was pursued and captured a few miles outside the city on Friday, when he was publicly shot in the back. The corpse was subsequently exposed in the Plaza de las Armas. It is reported that many prominent persons are compromised in the conspiracy. A strict inquiry into the affair is being made. The seige of the capital lasted for forty hours, and the city suffered much damage, while a hundred persons were shot dead in the streets.

General Trungardy, heading the Guatemalan Revolutionists, has captured Chipuimula, situated near the city of Guatemala, thereby compelling the Guatemalan Government to mass its troops in the direction of the capital. The reports lately current that attempts had been made to assassinate General Barillas, the President of Guatemala, are declared to be untrue. The latter declares that he will not resign, and will die sooner than surrender. General Ezeta, the Salvadorian President, states that his only terms are that his Government shall be recognized. The *New York Herald* publishes a telegram from San Salvador stating that four more battles have been won in Guatemalan territory by the Salvadorians. Eighteen hundred Salvadorian troops under General Contreras attacked a Guatemalan artillery force under the command of General Sanches, both forces being of about equal strength. After the engagement, which took place on Friday last, about thirty eight miles from the capital, the Salvadorians occupied Mataques Cuintla. The Guatemalan loss is stated to have been 400 killed and wounded and the Salvadorian 100.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

IN a letter to the *Times* Professor Huxley says:—

I trust that the importance to the general public of a sound system of medical education will lead you to find room for a few observations on that subject, although the conclusions to which they tend are, unhappily, widely different from those which must be drawn from your comments upon the address of the President of the British Medical Association, now meeting in Birmingham. The happiness, the usefulness, the very existence of each of us may at any moment depend upon the knowledge, the sagacity, and the technical skill in the use of eye, ear, and hand of a medical practitioner. Every case of sickness, of injury, which presents itself to him must, in the first place, be the subject of an investigation, which if it is to lead to a successful result, must be conducted according to the canons of those methods of observation and experiment, inductive and deductive reasoning, which are nowhere so amply and clearly exemplified as they are by the different branches of physical science; while the first three but rarely find any exercise in the province of literature. It would seem, therefore, to be almost a self-evident proposition that the educational training for persons who propose to enter the medical profession should be largely scientific; not merely, or even principally, because an acquaintance with the elements of physical and biological science is absolutely essential to the comprehension of human physiology and pathology, but still more because of the value of the discipline afforded by practical work in these departments, in the processes of observation and experiment, in inductive reasoning, and in manipulation. But the inestimable advantages of this practical scientific education are to be obtained only at the cost of the expenditure of a great deal of time upon it. It is a delusion to suppose that listening to lectures for two or three hours a week can confer a scientific training. Such a progress may instruct, it cannot educate. Now, it is impossible for the great majority of young men who enter the profession to afford to devote more than four years to medical studies, and it is necessary for them to be earning their own living soon after they reach the age of manhood.

Those who know what modern medicine is are well aware that four years would be but a brief period of study even if it could be allotted exclusively to the practical branches of the medical science and art. But in the present condition of middle-class education the youth of 17 too commonly enters the medical school not only devoid of the slightest tincture of scientific knowledge, but, what is worse, so completely habituated to learn only from books or oral teaching that the attempt to learn from things and to get his knowledge at first hand is something new and strange. Thus a large proportion of medical students spend much of their first year in learning how to learn, and when they have done that, in acquiring the preliminary scientific knowledge, with which, under any rational system of education, they would have come provided. Dr. Wade has unquestionably laid his finger upon the source of this unfortunate state of things. He asks examining bodies to clear their minds of the Latin superstition, which leads them to impose an utterly useless burden upon students and renders the proper organisation of medical education impossible. I am aware that in employing this word "useless" I come into direct collision with the writer of your article, but I beg leave to be permitted to show cause for this *outrecuidance*. I am the last person to question the value of a thorough and comprehensive classical education; but I fail to see that there is anything in common between such high intellectual discipline and the process by which young boys are ground up to the pitch of being able to construe some easy Latin or Greek; nor even between a literary knowledge of Latin and so much acquaintance with that tongue as may suffice to turn Celsus into English, or to concoct a prescription in a jargon which would have made a Pompeian apothecary explode.

My complaint is that the present requirements are fatal as much to the literary as to the scientific training of the medical student. The time wasted in forcing upon him a sham acquaintance with Latin should be devoted to teaching him the use of his own language and the right enjoyment of its literary wealth, no less than to the study of science. I have a great love for our native tongue, and a profound sense of its perfections as an instrument of thought and expression. All my life I have been striving to learn how to use it, and the longer I go on the less easily do I find myself satisfied. But I confess it never occurred to me that I had taken the wrong road, and that the way to good English lay through Latin. My impression has been that the genius of the English language is widely different from that of Latin, and that the worst and the most debased kinds of English style are those which ape Latinity. I know of no purer English prose than that of John Bunyan and Daniel Defoe; I doubt if the music of Keats's verse has ever been surpassed; it has not been my fortune to hear any orator who approached the powerful simplicity, the limpid sincerity, of the speech of John Bright. Yet Latin literature and these masters of English had little to do with one another. On the other hand, how easy would it be, were it not invidious to cull specimens of everything that is bad in style, of that copious phrasemongering which loses sense in sound and substitutes passion for force, in the productions of minds soaked in classical lore. But it would be as ridiculous to attribute the failure, on the one side, to the study of Latin, as it would be to set down the success, on the other, to the absence of such study. The mastery of English, or of any other tongue, as a means of persuasion or of exposition, is not to be obtained by linguistic studies of any kind. Sound knowledge, clearheadedness, and sympathy will give that mastery to the man who can neither read nor write; without those natural endowments a man will fail, even though he speak with the tongues of men and angels. Most undoubtedly it is desirable that students of medicine, like other people, should have a sound literary training. They may obtain it and a sound elementary training in science as well before they are 17, if only the Latin fetish ceases to be an object of superstitious reverence on the part of those who determine the conditions of medical education.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

THE great event of Monday (Aug. 4) in Berlin was the opening of the tenth International Medical Congress. About 5,000 physicians, including many from England, America, Austria, and France, are in the city. The Congress met in the morning at eleven o'clock, in the Circus Renz. Among the guests of honour on the speakers' platform were Sir James Paget (who was elected Honorary President), Sir Joseph Lister, Duke Karl Theodore of Bavaria the eminent oculist; Professor Bouchard, of Paris; Dr. Von Gossler, Minister of Public Instruction; and many other distinguished men. Professor Virchow, in a lengthy speech, welcomed the members on behalf of the city of Berlin and spoke of the great joy which he felt at seeing so many representatives of different nations there to join in the work of the congress. The Emperor, he said, shared those feelings, and regretted his inability to greet personally the members of the Congress, but his Majesty had deputed a member of his household to receive a large number of the physicians present. The Imperial Government as well as the individual German States, had assisted the undertaking wherever possible. Though medical science, continued the speaker, could not influence social or political problems, it could materially mitigate the sufferings of humanity. As long as wars lasted, just so long would it be the duty of Governments to take proper care of the health of their soldiers. It was the highest office of international medical congresses to impress upon physicians that medical science was a science wholly devoted to the benefit of humanity.

Dr. Von Boettiche greeted the Congress in the name of the Emperor and the German Sovereigns, and spoke briefly of the bright example given by the Emperor in furthering social reforms. Dr. Von Gossler said that no nation could claim precedence in medical science. Now in one country, now in another, some great progress was made, and Germany recognized willingly the great services to science rendered by her neighbours. Sir James Paget was received with stormy applause when he mounted the rostrum, and made a short speech. After him Professor Bouchard, of Paris, who spoke in French, and Professor Baccelli, of Rome, whose speech was in Latin, addressed the Congress. At 1-30 a short interval took place, and then Sir Joseph Lister delivered a lecture on the present position of antiseptic surgery.

In the section for Internal Medicine, Dr. Hermann Weber, of London, spoke of the question of consumption and of its treatment in hospital. He proposed that special sanatoria should be founded for the treatment of this disease, a proposal which met with very general approval. It was hinted that Professor Robert Koch's investigation of the nature of the tubercle bacilles are likely soon to result in making the disease curable in certain cases. The section for military medicine was opened by a very remarkable speech from Surgeon-General von Coler, the head of the medical department of the Prussian army.

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CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE latest surprise has been the defeat of Nottingham and Yorkshire by Gloucester. Some cricketers who watched the play at Old Trafford in the match with Lancashire were struck by the generally good form shown by the Gloucester eleven, and the value of Woof's bowling was apparent to everybody. The Cheltenham "coach" had not been able to play in the previous matches, but he made his mark at once; and a London cricket historian who remarked last year that Woof in discontinuing his objectionable delivery "had ceased to be deadly" must wish that that assertion had never been made. The match with Yorkshire was won, after a very unpromising beginning, by the splendid stand made by the champion and his powerful *aide* Mr. Cranston in the second innings. The home county had an immense advantage on the first innings, but their bowlers were completely overpowered in the second; and Grace and Cranston put on 188 runs before the former was given out leg before wicket, with his score at 98. The umpire had given him three which really were byes, and Dr. Grace, like a true sportsman, explained the matter to the umpire, and had the score sheet corrected. If he had kept silence, his final score would have been 101; but of course the champion plays the game. Mr. Cranston's 152 was one of his very best innings, and it gave Gloucester a lead which really decided the issue. It was not the first time that Grace and Cranston had distinguished themselves so splendidly in partnership. Seven years ago, at Clifton, in the return match with Lancashire, Grace scored 112 and Cranston 127 in the first innings, and Lancashire were beaten by six wickets. This result was the more remarkable because in the first match at Old Trafford in that year Gloucester were dismissed for the absurdly small total of 34 runs, Mr. Steel taking five wickets for 20 and Barlow five for 10 runs, and Lancashire won by ten wickets. Mr. Cranston did not play in that memorable encounter.

Going on from Dewsbury to Nottingham, the Gloucestershire men obtained a really surprising victory over the formidable representatives of that great county. Arthur Shrewsbury was just as much "at sea" with Woof as he had been in the previous week with Ferris, and other members of the team were in the same plight, the result being that Gloucester had a considerable advantage on the first innings. In the second innings of the visitors that famous cricketer Barnes bowled magnificently, but he could not get rid of Painter; and the prolonged and dashing innings of the Gloucestershire professional must be regarded as the main cause of the defeat of Notts. In the second venture of Notts Mr. W. G. Grace bowled with great success. Perhaps the turning point of the match was when he drove Gunn back upon his wicket; but in all he took five wickets for 37 runs. Painter made no fewer than five catches in the match; and, in short, every man of the victorious team worked splendidly, and thoroughly earned a glorious victory—for glorious it really is to conquer a team so powerful as that which Mr. Dixon has the honour to lead. The result of this match leaves Surrey an easy first in the race for the championship; Kent and Notts are equal for the second place. In this contest, it need hardly be said, drawn games are altogether ignored; and the palm is given to the county that can show the greatest number of victories out of its fourteen engagements.

It will be seen that the last three matches in which he has engaged have raised Dr. W. G. Grace's average very considerably; and there is every reason to expect that, if he keeps up his present form, he will run a close race with the men who are now in the "forties." A cricket enthusiast has sent to the *Sportsman* an elaborate "return" showing the number of runs the champion has made in the last quarter of a century and the number of wickets he has captured in first-class matches. It seems that the Doctor has played 843 completed innings and scored 86,197 runs, which is an average of more than 42 runs per innings; and has "taken," by way of recreation from the sterner business of batting, no fewer than 2,263 wickets. Once he made 400, twice he has scored more than 300 runs; seven times more than 200; and eighty-six times more than 100 in an innings.

It was at Grimsby in 1876 that, when playing against a more than average twenty-two, Mr. Grace went to the wicket on the Monday morning and carried out his bat on the Wednesday afternoon for 400 runs. The fielders "expected to get him out every day," as was said of a famous old Sheffield cricketer on one occasion when he had taken a lease of the wicket; but all their efforts were vain, and the future champion was credited with the greatest number of runs ever made in a public match. And now, after he has all these accumulated thousands of runs to his credit, it is as true of the champion as it was eleven years ago, when Lord Charles Russell said of him: "Looking at his playing, I have never been able to tell whether he is playing a losing or a winning game. I have never seen the slightest lukewarmness or inertness in him in the field. Should anyone want to know how he palys cricket, let them look at him playing one ball. Whether on the offensive or the defensive, Mr. Grace puts every muscle into it, from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head. And just as he plays one ball he plays the game."

Sussex have afforded the customary entertainment for Surrey, and still remain with only the hard-worn victory over Gloucester to their credit. Derbyshire, one of the so-called minor counties, played a moderately good game with Notts, but Spofforth's bowling was for once somewhat effective, his four wickets costing no less than 111 runs. It was after this capital bit of practice that the Notts men failed against Woof and Roberts and Grace.

The "power" in the Australians of which Mr. Murdoch spoke at Leicester is somewhat like General Trochu's famous plan for scattering the German hosts—it is undisclosed. They won a victory over Kent, but were beaten by a team representing—in a sense—the Lyric Club. In this encounter Blackham was not engaged, and the colonials suffered some loss on that account; but we do not believe the result would have been in their favour had the famous wicket keeper been playing. The Australians held a slight advantage on the first innings; but Olyett, Stoddart, and O'Brien retrived the position in their second attempt, and a really well contested struggle ended in a victory for the club by nearly 100 runs. Mold was very destructive in the second innings, and Barrett gave another exhibition of his fine powers as a batsman.

The good cheer that the hospitable Lyric Club people offered the Australians was more conducive to good fellowship than to good cricket. The wicket was of a very fiery order, and Lancashire Mold made the most of it, and bowled much after the fashion in which our soldiers are said to have sworn in Flanders. Only the sempiternal Barrett seemed to have the heart to play him with any confidence. Pearce, the ground man at Lord's and the tenant of that charming little cottage near a wood (St. John's) with its cockatoo at the south east corner of the ground, was the layer-out of the Lyric "pitch." Considering all he had to contend with he nobly, although one eye was, as I have said, like that of a cigar, fiery. But what made Mr. C. I. Thornton take Mold off when he'd got three wickets for next to nothing, just because he had cut over Trott? Was it the immoral effect of Thornton's missing Barrett at point, and at 6? and did that tell upon him later in the afternoon, when the left-hander just over his 50, an E.-M.-Grace-sort-of-point would have nabbed him once again? Barrett has again gone right through an Australian innings not out. Mold must be seen more in London. Of course, at the Lyric the wicket and the quarter-hearted play of the Australians helped him. He showed no quarter, but kept pounding them down as hard as ever he could, if haply he might get some one caught behind the wicket. As he did, too, to the tune of five. Congratulations to Walter Read for his catching of Lyons after the square-leg-hit ball had described parabolas, hyperbolas, ellipses, every possible curve.

Bank Holiday at the Oval was very festive. Big match, big crowd, big batting and bowling by the Surrey men. The cautious Apted had watered the wicket on Friday, not expecting the heavens to do that same the very next day. Still it played nearly as well as Lockwood, whose 66 was a thing of beauty. Barnes is very hard on Sherwin. The other day he hit him in the mouth, and on Monday he hit him on the nose. Just before lunch. Ball, not fist. Lunch was, in consequence, hurried on ten minutes, and the crowd speculated on Gunn keeping wicket. However, this phenomenon was not needed. Sherwin, plus a lot of sticking-plaster, came out, and was roared at approvingly. Much, moreover, he caught four out of the seven Surrey men that fell after lunch. Therefore, I drop a veil upon the three—some say it was four—catches missed before that meal. The obvious moral is—disable your wicket-keeper early in the innings.

The Notts fast bowlers fared badly. Both Barnes and Shacklock were unmercifully clouted. Lockwood somewhat discounted his fine 66 by twice trying to run himself or Shuter out. Only Butler wouldn't let him, and so threw overthrows instead of to the wicket-keeper. And Lockwood with that other L, Lohmann, returned evil for good by very brilliantly running Butler out. A ferocious cut, a splendid stop at third man, a magnificent return, straight as a line, swift as an arrow, to Lohmann, a general sweeping up of ball and wicket, "How's that?" and "Out." 'T was pretty cricket. All the fine batting on the Notts' second innings was no good. That wretched 38 for the first did them or undid them. Walter Read had to go on, though, before they could get rid of Shrewsbury. Butler seems to like being run out. Lockwood and Sharpe, the two chiefest factors in Surrey's success against Notts are both Nottinghamshire born.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 1.—Royal Artillery.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: Reginald James Macdonald, William Bain Richardson Sandys, William St. Colum Bland, Richard Pigot Molesworth, Lawrence Joseph Chapman, Henry Gordon Leahy, William Arthur Matthews, Robert Kincaid Farrant, Lyons David Fraser, Charles Octavius Head, Gordon Laird, Arthur Peregrine, Henry Desborough, Eldred Charles Pottinger, George William Rice, Philip Armfield Skipwith, Edward Wilfrid Spedding, Masterman Stanley Williams, Richard Vassar Vassar-Smith, George William Greer, Francis Robert Patch, Charles MacIver Robertson, Donald Hay Cameron, Stuart Huntly Hooper, Arthur Durham Kirby, the Hon. Walter Dashwood Sclater-Booth, William Francis Athelstan Hopkins, Francis Lyon, John Francis Fisher, George McKenzie Franks, the Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, Arthur Raymond Boscawen Savage, Alexander James Battine, Ralph Esme Stuart, Philip Hugh Parken, and Edward Airy Routh. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants: Hugh Alexander Cruickshank, vice the Hon. F. R. Bingham, seconded; Harry John Cotter, vice H. F. Head, seconded; Hew Crichton, vice A. Handley, promoted; Richard Grenville Partridge, vice S. Belfield, promoted; Charles George Edward Stevens-Nash, vice P. H. Slee, promoted; Charles Fredrick Gemley Low, vice H. E. Stanton, D. S. O., promoted; Kenneth Edward Haynes, vice A. B. Murray, seconded; Ernest Fredrick Lambe, vice R. McGildowney, deceased; Douglas Ryley Poulter, vice H. A. Brendon, promoted; Frederick Arthur Easton, vice R. D. Anderson, promoted; Stratford Watson Robinson, vice J. N. Salmon, seconded; Edwin Francis Delaforce, vice R. A. Vigne, promoted; Maurice Douglas Bell, vice R. St. G. Gorton, seconded; Hugo Douglas De Pree vice M. L. Carleton, promoted; William Roberts Napier Madocks, vice the Hon. R. E. M. Mostyn, promoted; Edward Carey Le Pelley, vice H. C. Sandford, seconded; Henry Hugh Tudor, vice C. Burrard, seconded; Cyril Eustace Palmer, vice G. W. Biddulph promoted; Hubert Leslie Lowry, vice W. H. O. Kemmis, seconded; Bertram Richard Kirwan, vice R. F. Brewster, seconded; William George Lydden, vice W. Gordon promoted; Leanox Christian Livingstone-Learmonth, vice G. Calley, promoted; James Henry Lawrence-Archer, vice V. F. W. A. Paget, promoted; Harry Augustus Boyce, vice T. B. Nowlan, promoted; Edward William May Walker, vice C. M. Gonne promoted; Edmund L'Estrange Whitehead, vice A. C. Connel, promoted; Arthur Clement Wilkinson, vice H. S. LeM. Guille, seconded; Frederic Cecil Lane, vice F. T. Fisher, seconded; Charles Donald Raynsford Watts, vice W. L. Farmar, seconded; Arthur Montagu Perreau, vice F. A. Randolph, seconded; Henry Langrishe Cottingham, vice C. E. Kolt, seconded; Sholto William Douglas, vice J. H. Mansell, seconded; William Octavius Holloway, vice H. B. Strange, seconded; Geoffrey Herbert Anthony White, vice P. H. Flower, seconded; Piercy Nevill Graham Reade, vice R. G. Ousseley, seconded; William Henry Webley Hope, vice D. O. Seagrim, seconded; Henry Norrington Packard, vice C. L. Peacocke, seconded; Philip Walter Beresford Heniog vice J. F. Cadell, promoted; George James Henderson, vice J. B. H. Askwith, promoted; Divison Bruce Stewart, vice M. B. Bicknell, promoted; Oliver Sinclair Wolstenholme, vice P. H. M. Dorehill, promoted; Michael Biddulph, vice A. G. Johnson, promoted; Collingwood Ravenhill, vice W. D. Barrard, promoted; Eustace Harvey Drummond, vice J. H. V. Crowe, promoted; Arthur Charles Birch, vice A. J. Salten-Willett, seconded; George Baillie, vice C. J. Fisher promoted; Penton Shakespear Lowis, vice A. J. Breakey, promoted; Gilbert Victor Green, vice A. G. Scott, promoted; Charles Chetwode Robertson, vice A. H. Short, promoted; and Herbert Walter Bowen, vice R. B. Fenden, seconded.

Coast Brigade.—Superintending Clerk John Christian to be Lieutenant, vice R. M. Laird, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; First-class Master Gunner William Robson to be Lieutenant, vice R. J. McCracken, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

War Office, Aug. 5.—11th Hussars.—Capt. Maxwell A. Close to be Major, vice H. J. Watson, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J. D. Tyndale-Biscoe, Probationr Indian Staff Corps, vice T. A. Salt, appointed Adjutant; William Bailey, to complete establishment.

16th Lancers.—Capt. James M. Babington to be Major, vice H. L'E. Malone, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

18th Hussars.—Captain Francis Dale Tagart to be Major, vice C. W. Hemans, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.

19th Hussars.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete establishment: E. T. Hill, Alfred Jennings-Bramly, R. W. Chotwode.

Royal Engineers.—Capt Henry Palmer Knight to be Major, vice H. C. Fox, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; Lieut. Saafto Longueld Crasster to be Captain, vice H. P. Knight. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants: Edward Humphrey Manisty Leggett, Charles Murray Carpenter, Charles Allen Elliott, John Robert Chancellor, Eric Henry Ernest Green, Charles George Woodburn Hunter, Francis Wilfrid Brunner, William D'Olier Barrington, John Buxton MacGeorge, Douglas Bonar Elphinstone, William Edward Manser, William Allen Stokes, Reginald Frank Jelley, Reginald Selby Walker, Randal Plunkett Taylor Hawksley, Gordon Risley Hearn, Alfred Herbert Tyler, Manus Basil Hugh O'Donel.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. the Hon. C. R. W. Colville (Master of Colville) to be Major vice Lieut Col. and Col. the Hon. H. F. Eaton, promoted. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut G. Legh is post-dated July 2, 1890, vice the Hon. F. W. Stopford promoted.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. C. T. Wallace, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, to be Colonel, to command the 42nd Regimental District (the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders), vice Major-General W. H. Ralston, C. B., who vacated that appointment on promotion.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Lieut. Charles Conran East has been secounded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Lieut. John Frederick William Boyce, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice C. C. East.

The Bedfordshire Regiment.—Lieut. Duncan Patrick to resign his commission. The Leicestershire Regiment.—Lieut. Edward L. Sullivan has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).—Supernumerary Major Arthur E. R. Curran to be Major, vice A. J. Preston, retired; Lieut. Arthur I. S. Godfrey to be Captain, in succession to Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. J. Tidmarsh, retired. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants; R. G. Bagley, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; C. A. Feduen, vice A. I. S. Godfrey.

Army Service Corps.—Second Lieut. Thomas Morris to be Lieutenant on the Permanent List, to complete establishment.

Staff.—Col. J. Jopp, Bombay Staff Corps, from Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bombay, to command a Second Class District in India, with the local rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Major-General A. G. F. Hogg, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt. H. D.

NOTICES.

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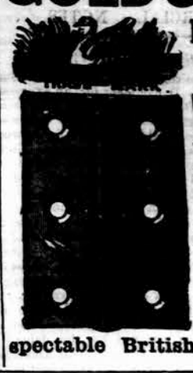

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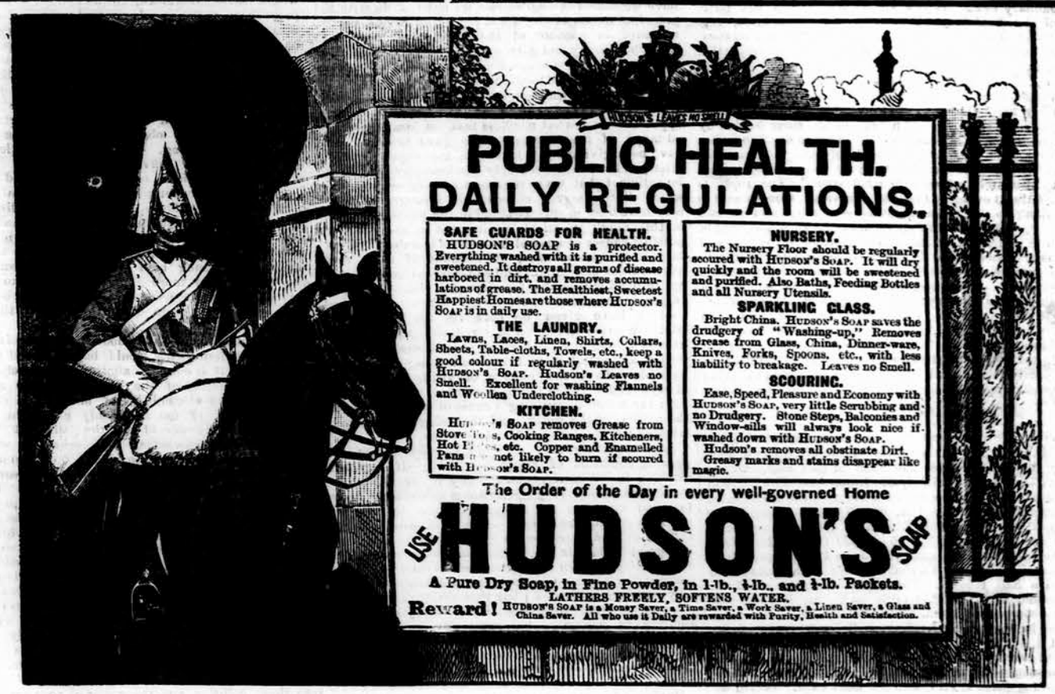
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
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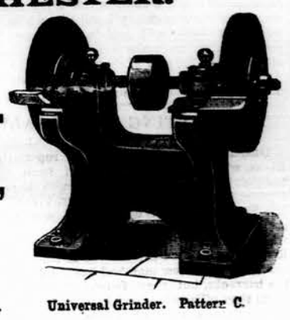

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